MORNING EDITION

# Japan Times & Advertiser

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# BOTH HOUSES RUSH BUSINESS IN ORDER TO BOLSTER NATION

### Within Two Hours After Meeting, Peers Refer 26 Bills To Committees

### NO INTERPELLATIONS MADE

### Lower Chamber Considers 38 Measures—Kaya Explains Budget to Members

The House of Peers met in plenary session on Thursday morning, and the House of Representatives the same afternoon, and both were prompt to plunge into business.

There were no interpellations formulated on the floor of both Houses, with indication that complete confidence was reposed by the national legislators in the Government.

Fresh evidence of the legislators to stand at the side of the Government in this critical hour was furnished by the move of the Lower House Budget Committee in restricting questions to be put to the Government by committeemen in the plenary committee sessions.

The Peers showed the utmost celerity in the disposal of the matters before them.

Within two hours from the time they met in full session, they referred a total of 26 bills to committees.

In the afternoon, these committees were working with feverish energy to complete their business as quickly as possible.

As early as 1:30 p.m., the committee studying the National General Mobilization Revision Bill finished its work, after it had been in session for a few minutes.

The Peers expect not to meet in full session until all the committees set up on Thursday have completed their business, which will be within a few days. Then they will meet to pass one after another the bills approved by the committees.

The Lower House emulated the other chamber in the zeal, for quick dispatch of business. It met in plenary session at 2:07 p.m. on Thursday and it promptly proceeded with the order of the day.

**38 Bills Deliberated**

It considered legislative bills in quick succession. It had referred a total of 38 bills when the session was at an end at 3:50 p.m.

Meanwhile, the Budget Committee of the Lower House met in plenary session in the morning. It immediately set itself to examine the 1942-43 general budget and six other money bills.

Thereafter, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya explained the motives of the Government in introducing these measures into the Diet.

Subsequently, the committee adjourned at 11 a.m. after it had been in session for only a half hour.

Meanwhile, the Upper House met at 10:10 a.m. and it immediately plunged into business.

The first measure to receive the attention of the House was the Pension Revision Bill.

The measure was offered by Eiichi Moriyama, Director of the Legislation Bureau, and he answered questions put up by members about the measure.

Atsushi Akaike, of the Dowakai, suggested that decorations, rather than pensions, would be the right sort of reward for soldiers whose function it is to see that the nation is secure.

He also expressed fears that revision of the pension law in the manner proposed by the Government might have the effect of increasing the burden of small and medium-sized merchants and industrialists, whose activities have been curtailed to a large extent under the Government's policy of economic control.

He was told in reply by Mr. Moriyama that it was preferable to give the matter of decorating soldiers separate consideration from that of pensioning them, and that there was no foundation for the apprehension lest the proposed revision of the pension law might add to the burden of any group of people. Subsequently, the measure was referred to a competent committee.

**Drafts 10 Bills**

Ten bills, were then brought up in quick succession and they were referred to committees. They were:

1. Bill altering Article 18 of the National General Mobilization Law.
2. North China Development Company Revision Bill.
3. Central China Development Company Revision Bill.
4. Bill concerning exceptions to be made in the application of the regulations governing consular jurisprudence in wartime.
5. National Savings Union Revision Bill.
6. Agricultural and Industrial Bank Revision Bill.
7. Hokkaido Development Bank Revision Bill.
8. Bill inaugurating a system of tax agents.
9. Bill on the registration of company debentures.
10. Japan Hypothec Bank Revision Bill.

Two bills then were brought up together. They were the Military Service Revision Bill and the bill on the reinstatement of officers on the second reserve list in the first reserve list. Both measures were referred to the

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# *Varied Climatic Conditions, Jungle Beasts Bother Soldiers More Than Enemy Resistance*

That the fight against climatic elements of heavy rainfall, torrid heat, strong winds and carnivorous animals are hindering the Japanese soldiers now fighting in Malaya and in the Philippines rather than enemy resistance, is the opinion of a local vernacular paper, in referring to the climatic and topographical features of those countries.

From the climatic point of view, states the paper, the eastern coast of Malaya is subjected to strong winds accompanied by sand storms from May to September which is the dry season of the year there. Rainfall is abundant throughout the country and the rainy season sets in from November lasting till March. During daytime, the thermometer registers 100 degrees Fahrenheit on an average, but it is rather chilly at night.

As to the topographical features, there is a mountain range running from north to south in the Malay Peninsula. Several smaller mountains make up this range, which consists of granite and silica, and between the mountains flow rivers, draining downpours peculiar to tropical regions.

Generally speaking, the paper declares, along the western coast facing Malacca Strait, the rivers are noted for their swamps where palm trees, mangroves and varieties of creepers are abundantly found. These thickets are practically impossible as a transit route except by using beasts of burden. In addition, the rivers are infested with crocodiles.

In the Philippines, the dry season lasts from June to October in the regions along the eastern coast, while it prevails from November to May in the western coast when the hottest season arrives.

# INDIAN NEWSPAPERS CRITICAL OF BRITAIN

### Calcutta Statesman Accuses U.S. and England for Poor Pacific Showing

### HITS INVASION COMPLEX

### London Papers Also Attacking Government's War Effort as Insufficient

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 21.—The Australian Broadcasting Corporation, in a broadcast intercepted here this evening, disclosed that "Indian newspapers have joined in criticism of Britain's strategy in East Asia."

"The Calcutta Statesman says the Allies are not concentrating enough on the Pacific front," the ABC broadcast declared, adding, "the newspaper accuses the British Cabinet of having invasion complex."

The Australian radio further revealed British newspapers are heavily criticizing Allied strategy.

"The London Daily Herald is calling for all-out efforts in the Pacific and says it is mad to represent Japan as an enemy that can safely be left until Germany is dealt with," the broadcast said.

"The Daily Mail says that there is a general feeling that the Empire's war effort is insufficient and that changes are needed in the Churchill Cabinet," the ABC said.

**Naval Support Lacking**

Domei

BERNE, January 21.—Reuter's Annalist has declared that the fact that Japanese Forces can land everywhere between the Muar River and Batupahat without encountering naval resistance constitutes a most serious menace to British forces in Malaya, it was reported here from London today.

The Annalist said the Japanese are taking advantage of experience acquired during military campaigns in the central lakes of China and are skillfully transporting the landing troops on the Malay west coast. Pointing out that Tavoy, 220 miles south of Rangoon is the third important airfield in Burma to be occupied by the Japanese, the Annalist declared the loss of Tavoy has dealt a serious blow to British forces in Burma.

It was recalled that two other Burmese airfields, Victoria Point and Mergui, previously fell into Japanese hands.

# VAN MOOK STRESSING IMPORTANCE OF N.E.I.

### Islands Occupy Important Place In Defense of U.S. and Britain

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—Hubertus Van Mook, Vice-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, who is now in the United States negotiating for increased aid to the East Indies, has declared in a radio broadcast that the defense of the Netherlands East Indies is of life and death importance to the future development of the war in East Asia, it was reported here from Washington today.

Mr. Van Mook declared that the Netherlands East Indies occupy an extremely important position strategically and constitutes a bulwark of defense between the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The loss of the East Indies will mean not only a serious threat to the Near East, but also the isolation of Australia and New Zealand, Mr. Van Mook asserted.

Meanwhile, it was reported that President Roosevelt held an important conference with Mr. Van Mook today at the White House. No announcement of the meeting was made, however, and even President Roosevelt, at his press conference, declined to comment, the report said.

# TWO MORE U.S. SHIPS SUNK BY TORPEDOES

### American Atlantic Fleet Unable To Check Mounting Shipping Losses

### BANS AUTO PRODUCTION

### Measure Adopted Because of Shortage of Rubber, Other Vital Materials

Domei

LISBON, January 21.—Disclosing that the United States Atlantic Fleet is not able to stem mounting shipping losses, the United States Navy Department today revealed that another merchant vessel, the 5,433-ton City of Atlanta belonging to the Ocean Steamship Company, was sunk two days ago by a torpedo hit in the Atlantic, it is learned here from Washington.

The Navy Department's announcement added that 44 members from a crew of 46 were lost during the attack.

The Lithuanian freighter Cirvail, of 3,779 tons, also has been torpedoed and two members of the ship's crew are missing, the communique issued by the Navy Department declared.

**Bans Auto Making**

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 21.—Donald Nelson, chief of the Board of War Production, announced today that production of passenger automobiles and trucks in the United States, irrespective of whether for military or private use will be prohibited from February 1, according to information received here from Washington today.

The measure was initiated because of acute shortage of rubber and other vital materials in the United States, the report said.

**Differences Still Unsettled**

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—Despite frantic efforts of John Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, to solidify the labor front in the United States, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor still continue to maintain an indifferent attitude to Mr. Lewis' overtures, it was reported here from New York today.

Mr. Lewis reportedly had sent a personal message to William Green and Philip Murray, presidents of the two labor unions, respectively, asking for a reconciliation, and a halt in the labor disputes between the two unions.

William Green, however, is reported to have said that until the problem involving the four steel companies is settled first, reconciliation between the C.I.O. and the A.F.L. is a secondary matter.

# ENGLISH RELIGIOUS HEAD ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT

### Archbishop of Canterbury, Anti-Japanese Leader, to Quit Post

Domei

LISBON, January 21.—Encouraged by exigencies in the prevailing emergency and to pave a way for youthful aspirants, the most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, announced retirement from his exalted position in the Church of England, it was learned here today from London.

Attaining the age of 78 this year, the Archbishop has wielded tremendous influence within English religious circles, throughout 50 years of divine service.

It is recalled that the Archbishop recommended and finally forced abdication of the British throne by the Prince of Wales during the sensational "Wallis Simpson" divorce suit.

Since the outset of the China Affair, the Archbishop has fomented anti-Japanese propaganda and led anti-Japanese factions, in defiance of his sacred office, concluded the report.

# NAZI TROOPS SMASH OVER 1,000 SOVIETS IN COUNTER-ATTACK

### Suffering Big Losses, Enemy Forces Continue Attacks Against Germans

### LUFTWAFFE HITS ENGLAND

### Reich Submarines Sink One Destroyer and One Steamer, Says High Command

Domei

BERLIN, January 21.—German troops, in smashing counter-attacks, yesterday repulsed Soviet troops, which had pierced German lines on the upper reaches of the Donetz River, annihilating 1,100 Soviet troops, and capturing several hundred prisoners, as well as 19 cannon and 30 machine-guns, the High Command announced today.

In the central and northern sectors of the Eastern front, Soviet forces yesterday continued bitter attacks against German positions, suffering heavily in men and material, the communique said.

German aircraft were said to have participated in ground fighting along the entire Eastern front and to have damaged a large Soviet merchantship in the Straits of Kerch, Crimea.

Referring to German submarine activity, the communique said one destroyer and one steamer of a heavily protected convoy have been sunk, while another destroyer and two steamers have been damaged by torpedoes in Arctic waters.

The Luftwaffe yesterday bombed harbor facilities and large industrial plants on the east coast of England and a radio station in southeast England, the communique said.

German aircraft were said to have carried out repeated raids yesterday against the British naval and air bases at Malta, in the central Mediterranean.

**10,600 Prisoners Taken**

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 21.—The number of prisoners taken by the German and Rumanian troops during the fighting for Feodosia, which has been retaken by them, increased to 10,600, according to an official announcement. Moreover, a total of 85 tanks and 177 guns were either destroyed or captured.

In the Arctic Sea a German submarine made a successful attack on an enemy convoy en route to Murmansk. One enemy destroyer and one steamer

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# Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

**Attack on Burma**

MIYAKO—The strangest thing and one difficult for us to understand is the fact that the Chungking regime, which is located so near Japan, is still challenging us without understanding our real intentions and, still worse, is playing the role of puppet on the palms of the United States and Britain. Chungking ought to realize its folly of relying upon them, now that Burma is subjected to Japan's military attacks. The last blood transfusion route to Chungking through Rangoon is doomed. However stubborn Chungking may be, it will quickly come to understand that it can hardly withstand the prevailing situation and maintain its independence. It is quite natural that opinion is asserting itself among Chungking leaders against its adherence to the United States and Britain. Chungking's doom is near.

**New Battlefield**

NICHI NICHI—While Winston Churchill is submitting a hopeless war report to the House of Commons, an Imperial Japanese Army unit has penetrated Burma. Japan's war operations continue mercilessly and with it a new situation emerges. The march of the Japanese troops into Burma has a dual significance. One is to liberate Burma and the Burmans from British bondage and the other is to eliminate British influence there.

Voices of enmity and indignation have been raised constantly by the Burmans against the British for the last six decades. A movement to free themselves of British shackles has become more pronounced among Burmans since a few years ago and, viewed from this, it is quite apparent that they are craving for independence.

The Japanese Army Force is the savior of the Burmans. Premier Hideki Tojo made a very significant declaration in the Diet Thursday that, should the Burmans understand Japan's real idea and be willing to cooperate with Japan for the construction of an East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, "Japan will be glad to give them their independence." It must be emphasized here in this connection that the penetration of the Japanese Army Force into Burma is a signal event in the emancipation of Greater East Asia.

**Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference**

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The United States in calling the Pan-American Conference intended to induce the Latin American Powers to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, either by threats or by persuasion, but the Latin American nations which do not have to rely upon the United States for their existence are not likely to do America's bidding. It is reported, however, that all the Latin American nations except Argentina, after many twists and turns, apparently have agreed to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers in line with the policy of the United States.

It is the tragedy of weak Powers that they must comply with the wishes of the United States, whether they like it or not, despite the lesson of the small Powers that have fallen victims of the anti-Axis policies of the United States and Britain.

At any rate it is problematical how much aid would be forthcoming from the United States in the event of the Latin American nations dancing to its tune. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan of the Chungking Government, has denounced the insincere attitude of the United States and Britain because the amount of munitions that Chungking is securing from these Democratic Powers is utterly insignificant. The Latin American nations would do well to guard against being made the dupes of the United States.

**Turkish Mobilization and Anglo-Soviet Relations**

ASAHI—According to cables from Ankara, the Turkish Government has ordered mobilization for the Istanbul Military District. It is not clear, however, whether the mobilization is intended to safeguard Turkey from the Soviet Union or whether it is aimed against Germany. Probably it is intended as a measure of self-protection against Anglo-Soviet conspiracies. For our part, we hope that Turkey, as an Asiatic people, will not play into the hands of crafty Britain.

## *Thailand-Indo-China Border Demarcation Starts at Siemreap*

Domei

**SAIGON, January 22.—Terminating a two-month intermission, members of the Thailand-French Indo-China border demarcation committee, headed by Makoto Yano, former Japanese Minister to Spain, assembled at Siemreap, Cambodia, to make a preliminary survey of the Thailand-Cambodia border. It is expected that demarcation work will be started Saturday by the committee.**

# ANNAM KING DECORATES OGAWA AND FOUJITA

### Impressed by Two-Day Art Exhibition Held at Capital Of His Country

The art exhibit sponsored by the Society for International Cultural Relations for two days beginning December 14 at Hue, the capital of Annam in French Indo-China was a great success. The King of Annam was so pleased with the exhibit that he has bestowed cultural medals on Noboru Ogawa, Japanese Consul-General to Annam and Tsuguji Foujita, a noted painter, according to a report received by the Board of Information Thursday.

Unavoidable circumstances had prevented the King to attend the exhibition personally, but he dispatched the Chief Secretary of the Imperial Household and concurrently, Education Minister, in his stead.

On December 15, Messrs. Ogawa and Foujita were summoned to the Palace and had the honor of replying to various questions relative to Japanese art put forth by the King. Consul-General Ogawa was decorated with the second-class Order of the Dragon, and Mr. Foujita, the third-class Order of the Dragon.

# FATE OF SINGAPORE ALARMS BRITISHERS

### All Newspapers in England Agreed on Extreme Gravity of Its Position

### LONDON TIMES DISMAYED

### Daily Express Expects Decisive Developments to Take Place This Week

Domei

BERNE, January 21.—Dismayed by virtual, complete loss of Malaya to the Japanese, British journals in London were agreed today on the gravity of Singapore's position, it is learned here.

The London Times laments that Japan's undaunted advances through the Malay Peninsula has further increased British concern.

The Daily Express predicts that the life or death decision facing Singapore hinges on developments within this week.

The same newspaper adds that the British people are expecting air reinforcements from the United States in due time which will enable British forces to "contract their line of battle" and to restrengthen defensive patrols of the fortress.

A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph attached to the British forces on the Malay front has revealed that Japanese attacks are made by a mighty array of tank formations, followed by heavy artillery forces.

Their combined bombardments have served to force a deep wedge into British lines into which the Japanese troops plunged with fury, the correspondent reports.

The Daily Telegraph correspondent admits that defending Australian troops cannot be expected to stem this furious charge for long, despite all manifestations of unquestioned gallantry.

**Churchill Criticized**

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 21.—Premier Winston Churchill's unwillingness to make any major changes in the composition of the British Government is sharply criticized by the Times, London.

"During wartime" the paper says, "governments rapidly are worn out by their strenuous work and Premier Churchill's collaborators are no exception in this respect." The paper requests the Premier to rejuvenate his Cabinet or to strengthen the Government by giving Cabinet posts to such personages who are not members of Parliament. The creation of an all-powerful Ministry of Production is an absolute necessity and the decisions about production questions are now very often delayed or difficulties just tided over by compromises. The paper therefore demands a central department with sufficient authority for controlling the rival ministries. The best way to achieve this would be to appoint a Minister of Production who was not burdened with too many departmental duties and whose task would be to set up the guiding principles for war material production and who could speed up decisions. Thus the entire War Cabinet should be reorganized on such lines, it was indicated.

Another barometer for the general feeling of unrest and insecurity in London is the development of the quotations at the Royal Stock Exchange. According to Swedish papers the events in Malaya were clearly reflected by the London bourse. The British capitalists naturally have invested large sums of money in the Malay Peninsula and it is stated that some 100 million pounds have been invested in rubber plantations and additional 8 million pounds in the tin mines. The shares of these companies have dropped more than 40 points during recent weeks. On the other hand, all South American shares have been systematically supported and have been gaining in points in the past few days.

### Interned Germans Moved

Domei

LISBON, January 21.—German nationals in the Netherlands East Indies who had been interned in northwestern Sumatra at Takingeun, Atjeh Province, since the outbreak of the European war, have been transferred to India by the Dutch Colonial Government, it was learned here today.

### More Funds Asked

Domei

LISBON, January 21.—According to a Batavia cable received here today, the Netherlands East Indies Government yesterday requested approval by the Peoples' Congress of supplementary military expenditures, amounting to 4,000,000 guilders, for the current fiscal year.

# *NAVAL AIRMEN STAGE WIDESPREAD ATTACKS IN SOUTHERN REGION*

### 10 Planes, Including 6 Seaplanes, Shot Down During Operations Conducted to Search for Enemy Craft in N.E.I. Areas

### SALUAN, MEDAN HARBOR FACILITIES DESTROYED

Imperial Headquarters issued the following communique at 5 p.m. Thursday:

"1. The Imperial Navy Air Force since January 15 has daily attacked Balick Papan on Borneo; Macassar, Paloppo, Gorontalo, and Kendari in the Celebes; Ternate and Labuha on Halmahera, and Ambon. These operations were conducted for the purpose of searching out enemy planes scattered over the Netherlands East Indies area. In these attacks the Navy Air Force has thus far shot down and destroyed a total of 10 planes, including six seaplanes. The Navy Air Force also bombed equipment at various enemy bases.

"2. The Imperial Navy Air Force on January 19, conducted an attack designed to detect the enemy in the Sumatra area. Port and harbor equipment at the ports of Saluan and Medan and a 2,000-ton vessel moored in Saluan were bombed and destroyed."

### JAPANESE PENETRATE JOHORE LINES

Domei

BERNE, January 21.—The Japanese offensive on the Malay Peninsula has scored further successes with Japanese troops on the west coast of Johore breaking through British lines, it was admitted in an Exchange Telegraph report received here from Singapore today. Japanese divisions launched attacks at midnight against British positions along an 18-mile front in a smashing drive to Singapore, the British report said.

### 4 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN

Domei

ON THE PHILIPPINE FRONT, January 22.—Japanese Army aircraft recently staged a spectacular air duel with four enemy combat planes of the Curtiss P-40 type south of Mount Natib, in Bataan Peninsula, and brought down all of the United States warplanes without suffering any damage.

### BISMARCK ISLANDS AGAIN BOMBED

Domei

LISBON, January 21.—Strong formations of Japanese bombers have been seen over the Bismarck archipelago and over the northern coast of New Guinea, the Australian Air Command announced today, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here. Japanese aircraft again bombed Rabaul, New Britain, yesterday, setting fire to harbor facilities and inflicting severe damage to defense works, the announcement said.

Military authorities in Singapore have admitted that British forces have retreated from Tavoy, 220 miles south of Rangoon on the Malay Peninsula, to new defensive positions, under fierce Japanese pressure, it was reported here today from Singapore via London. Japanese advance contingents avalanched into Burmese territory from Thailand and promptly seized control of the vital Tavoy port, as well as the British airport located there, concluded the report.

# BIG INCONSISTENCY FOUND IN ENGLAND'S PROPAGANDA

### Ousting of CBC Announcer From Singapore Causes Commotion in Commons

Domei

LISBON, January 21.—The recent ousting from Singapore of Cecil Brown, Columbia Broadcasting System's star announcer stationed in the British naval base, for broadcasting uncensored and frank statements about the island's insufficient military preparations and low civilian morale has not only revealed a serious discrepancy in Anglo-American propaganda policy but is causing undue commotion in the House of Commons, a London dispatch revealed today.

In today's debate in the House of Commons, on unnamed member, in harsh terms belabored the Government for its attitude and demanded an explanation, whereupon Brendan Bracken, the Minister of Information, replied that Mr. Brown was found guilty and prohibited from sending further broadcasts only after due deliberation by a military council.

The Minister of Information emphasized that certain action that may go unchallenged in peacetime are necessarily prohibited during war.

### 1,484 Interned in U.S.

Information from the International Red Cross Society in Geneva indicates that so far 1,484 Japanese nationals have been interned in the United States while 36 Japanese have been taken into custody in Canada, the Yomiuri Shimbun reported Thursday.

# EX-CHIEF OF AUTO WORKS TO WORK UNDER FUEHRER

### Werlin Appointed Inspector-General of Motorization to Give Direct Reports

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 21.—Jacob Werlin who formerly was one of the leading men of the Mercedes Benz Works, one of the biggest German automobile plants, and later the head of the People's Car Works has been appointed Inspector-General of Motorization. This was announced in the following official bulletin issued by the Fuehrer:

"It has been proved necessary that I am informed quickly and in all details by a direct report about all questions concerning motorization, important to the conduct of the war, in order to be able to give orders immediately or to have orders given according to the requirements of the war. I therefore appoint SS. Standartenfuehrer Director Jacob Werlin as Inspector-General of Motorization. He will work directly under me and he will receive instructions directly from me."

### Conscription in Canada

Domei

VICHY, January 20.—Informed quarters in Ottawa have expressed their belief that William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, will introduce a bill in Parliament providing for establishment of a conscription system in Canada, a Havas dispatch received here from the Canadian capital revealed today.

# COLONIZE INTERIOR OF SOUTHERN LANDS

### South Seas Association Head Gives Pointers in Developing Malaya, N.E.I.

Keiichi Tada, president of the South Sea Development Association, who was chief secretary to First-Lieutenant Tadashi Shirase when the latter made his Antarctic Expedition in 1910 urged the Japanese people to develop the interior of Malaya and of the Netherlands East Indies instead of concentrating in the cities and towns of these regions, in an interview with Domei.

Mr. Tada indicated that the British, with their base in Singapore extended their influence over the whole of Malaya and politically controlled the Sultans in that region but that they failed in obtaining complete control of the interior. The president of the South Sea Development Association traced the failure of the British colonization policy to this factor.

Expanding on this statement, he continued:

**Must Be Made Center**

"Hongkong and Singapore should be military and naval centers of the Imperial Forces, and their splendid harbor utilized for the development of the commerce in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. With their base in Singapore the British controlled the whole of the Malay Peninsula, including the Malay ruling families, but they did not have complete control of the interior. This is the cause of their failure, and the natives are overjoyed at the success of the Japanese Forces.

"The many millions in the peninsula have been living a wretched life under the oppression of the British, until it became a common saying that one who did not tell a lie was not a Malayan. These people are intelligent and have received a comparatively good education, and it is not difficult to lead them to a better and a brighter life. We must approach them with the same spirit as that which made a success of Manchoukuo, and the first thing that is vitally necessary is not the development of cities like Singapore, but the establishment of Japanese villages in the interior of the peninsula.

"The Philippines was an important political and strategic possession of the Americans in their design on the east, but economically these islands have been comparatively neglected. About 350 years ago, Spain conquered the Philippines through the propagation of religion, and a little over 40 years ago the Spanish-American war shifted the ownership of the islands over to the U.S. Among the 18,000,000 inhabitants there are many Eurasians resulting from a mixture of Spanish, Chinese and native elements. The languages spoken on the islands amount to more than 40 dialects, English and Spanish being the more important languages. Under continued oppression from the Americans, the natives have lost all initiative, and are willing to follow any leader strong enough to influence them. The mineral wealth of the country is as yet undeveloped, and the land is rich in minerals such as gold and iron. Geographically, the Philippines should be an important acquisition in the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

**N.E.I. Dutch Kitchen**

"The Netherlands East Indies formed the kitchen of the Netherlands and there were only 50,000 Dutchmen in the East Indies at the time the Imperial Forces first set foot there.

"The 67,000,000 natives and the 2,000,000 Chinese in the East Indies do not care about politics or war as long as they are left unmolested, and they have no special enmity toward the Japanese Forces.

"The agricultural produce include sugar, rice, spices and medical herbs. There are several small factories which produce sago and tapioca. The potentialities of the oilfields, and of the development of commerce with Japanese material are enormous.

"Here too, the Japanese leaders must not concentrate their attention on the towns or cities, must not try to encroach on the liberty of the natives, but devote most of their energies to the interior where the establishment of Japanese villages is of prime importance as in the case of Malaya. Action, not theory, is needed, and care must be taken not to follow in the footsteps of the United States and Britain."

## TAIWAN REFORM PLANNED

### Administrative Machinery to Be Handled by 11 Bureaus

In line with the policies of the Tokyo Government, the Taiwan Government-General is considering a sweeping reorganization in order to streamline Government activities and the outline of the projected reformation were made public Wednesday. It is understood that, under the new system, administration will be handled by 11 bureaus, namely, agriculture, education, finance, colonization, administration, foodstuffs, police, justice, foreign affairs, communications and monopoly.

## FOREIGN CARS RESTRICTED

### Spain Prohibits Driving of Imported Motor-Cars

Transocean

MADRID, January 13.—As from today the use of foreign-made automobiles in Spain will be restricted.

All foreigners residing in the country will in future be prohibited to drive cars imported from abroad. Motor-cars of foreign make which in future pass the Spanish borders must be driven by the owners themselves.

The sale or hire of imported cars is already strictly prohibited in Spain.

## Before House Budget Committee

At the first general budget committee meeting of the House of Representatives after the reopening of the Diet session. Finance Minister Okinori Kaya made a detailed explanation on the State budget, which was submitted to the House on Thursday morning. Beside Mr. Kaya is seen Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, and behind the Finance Minister is Premier General Hideki Tojo. Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, right, and Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi, left, are behind Premier Tojo.

# EIRE AGAIN HANDED BRITISH DEMARCHE

### No Sign Yet That De Valera Will Accept Proposal to Abandon Neutrality

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—The British Government is reported to have again approached the Government of Eire with the object of inducing the latter to abandon its neutrality in view of President Roosevelt's announcement that American troops will shortly be despatched to Great Britain.

Commenting on the British demarche, the Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent stressed today that the principal motive inspiring it was a desire to obtain naval and air bases in Eire for British and American forces. In exchange, Eire would be promised economic concessions in the shape of food supplies and other articles.

Not the slightest sign, however, has yet been forthcoming that Premier Eamon de Valera, will accept the British offer. On the contrary, all reports from Dublin affirm that the Government of Eire intends to remain 100 per cent neutral and is determined to resort to arms against any aggressor.

It should be noted that the pressure again exerted by London on the Government of Eire is not the only result produced by Roosevelt's foregoing announcement. A section of public opinion in the United States has at the same time been applying pressure on the British Government to induce the latter to take action in Europe. This American pressure represents grist to the mill of those British circles which since last October have not ceased to demand a British invasion of the European Continent, and has caused considerable uneasiness to the British Ministry of Information.

Meanwhile, fears in certain British quarters have been heightened by reports reproducing the opinion of Washington political circles to the effect that the despatch of United States troops to Great Britain could only mean that British troops would be employed against Europe and that "United States troops will replace them in guarding Britain."

These reports add that, according to Washington political circles, American troops would not be sent to Great Britain merely in order to increase the forces already available there. The presence of large American contingents in Britain, moreover, under these conditions would only render the food question in that country still more acute.

Washington political circles further pointed out that, in addition to British troops, there were several thousands of Canadian and emigre soldiers in Great Britain, who already had experience in fighting and were, therefore, most suited to undertake jointly with British forces the first attack on Europe.

## 25 COMMUNISTS ARRESTED

### Jailed in Pernambuco for Attempting To Organize Group in Brazil

Transocean

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 13.—The political police in Pernambuco arrested 25 Communists on a charge of attempting to organize communist cells is northeastern Brazil, according to an announcement here today.

This illegal communist activity is said to have been discovered in the states of Bahia and Alagoas.

## 259 Planes Destroyed

Transocean

HELSINKI, January 12.—A total of 259 enemy planes and four barrage balloons has been destroyed by a Finnish pursuit plane regiment up to December 18, 1941, according to a report featured by the Finnish press yesterday. The report furthermore stated that 52 enemy locomotives have been demolished by this regiment during the same period.

## *Both Houses Rush Business in Order To Bolster Nation*

(Continued From Page 1)

committee dealing with the Pension Revision Bill.

Three bills then came up. They were the Army Criminal Revision Bill, bill revising the regulations governing Army court martial, and Shipping Protection Revision Bill. They were given separate consideration, and went into the committee.

Subsequently, two bills were put on the table together.

They were the Navy Criminal Revision Bill and the bill revising the regulations governing Navy court martial. They were referred to the committee studying the Army Criminal Revision Bill.

Then the bill which received the special attention of the House came up. It was the plan for a Wartime Special Criminal Law, and was considered together with two other bills connected with it.

All the questions on the measure came from Daizaburo Tsugita, of the Doseikai.

His first question was addressed to Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura. He asked to know what it was that prevented the Government from seeking revision of the Peace Preservation Law during the current session.

**Justice Minister Replies**

In turn, he was told by the Justice Minister that the Government would enact only bills of the utmost urgency in the emergency situation during the current session.

He contended that revision of the peace law to permit a tightening of control over Rightist as well as Leftist activities was called for by the situation confronting the nation.

Moreover, he suggested that the proposed Wartime Criminal Law would be a poor substitute for a revised peace law.

The Justice Minister, in reply, said he personally was opposed to the idea of extending the scope of the peace law, which as he explained was designed to control acts prompted by the desire to alter the national structure or abolish the system of private ownership.

He denied that the Government considered the proposed Wartime Criminal Law would meet the needs of a revised peace law.

The bill, along with other measures connected with it, was referred to the committee dealing with the bill concerning exceptions to be made in the application of the regulation governing consular jurisprudence in wartime.

The bill concerning exceptions to be made in the application of Article 2 of the Veterinary Surgeon Law and another measure were tabled together. There were no questions. Both measures went promptly into the committee.

The bill instituting a system of registering books for seamen working in small-sized vessels was taken up and referred to the committee studying the Shipping Protection Revision Bill.

The last measure to come up in the session, revising the Postal Life Insurance Law, went into the committee examining the National Savings Union Revision Law.

The House adjourned at 12:55 p.m.

The committee dealing with the National General Mobilization Revision Bill met at 1:30 p.m. on Thursday under the chairmanship of Count Naosuke Mizoguchi, of the Kenkyukai. After hearing the Government's explanations of the bill, the body gave its unanimous approval to the measure.

The extent of the determination of the Lower House to cooperate with the Government during the current Diet session was indicated in an agreement the House Budget Committee reached during its brief session on Thursday morning that all questions to the Government from committeemen must be such as would be put by them if they acted for the entire committee.

**Dates of Deliberations**

At the proposal of the chairman, the committee decided that the deliberations of the body should be on the question of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere today, on foreign policy questions on Saturday, on financial and economic questions on Sunday and Monday, and on domestic questions on Tuesday.

The indication is that the committee will complete its work within the month.

Hyogoro Sakurai, Sankuro Ogasawara, and Yadanji Nakajima all affiliated with the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, the largest group of the Lower House, are scheduled to interpellate the Government in today's plenary session of the House Budget Committee.

These questions will be answered by Premier General Hideki Tojo, concurrently the Home Minister.

Creation of seven special committees in the Lower House was decided on at the meeting of the House Negotiating Committee on Thursday afternoon.

These bodies would deal with the deficit bond bill, bill concerning the control of foodstuffs, bill calling for the establishment of a south region development bank, tax increase bill, bill for the encouragement of manufactures of arms, bill concerning national rehabilitation, Postal Revision Bill, National Physique Improvement Revision Bill, and the Bank of Japan Revision Bill.

# BURMESE ATTITUDE TROUBLING BRITAIN

### Reports From Rangoon Indicate English in Burma Anxious About Future

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 12.—Reports received here Sunday from Rangoon indicate that the English in Burma are anxiously facing the future. The Burmese press flatly declares that the war may strike Burma any hour and that land attacks by the Japanese from Thailand must be reckoned with.

The attitude of the Burmese seems to be causing greatest anxiety to the English. Reports available in Bangkok make no secret of the fact that unusual efforts are being made to incite the native population against Japan. No propaganda lie seems to be too base.

Burmese circles in Thailand are convinced, however, that their countrymen know too well that the Japanese will support them in their struggle against the British and that Japan is fighting also their fight. These Burmese in Thailand are also convinced that the decades of foreign rule over their country may be ended within a very short time.

The majority of the Burmese, they assert, have little interest in keeping up the British rule and they are by no means willing to sacrifice their blood for the British. The Burmese have never forgotten that since 1930 more than 3,000 people of their race had been killed by better armed British soldiers because they wanted to fight for their country's liberty. In addition 6,000 Burmese were deported and 800 executed by hanging.

## SINGAPORE RATIONS WATER

### May Not Be Used for Washing Cars, Other Vehicles

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 5.—Water from mains may no longer be used in Singapore for washing cars or other vehicles or for watering flowers, it is learnt from Singapore.

Only the smallest quantity possible may be used for vegetables. Water on the whole must be used with care, especially in bathing.

This measure has been enforced because Singapore receives its water from the mainland.

## Bulgar Tobacco Export

Transocean

SOFIA, January 11.—Bulgaria exported in 1940 a total of 23,622,589 kilograms of raw tobacco worth 1,359,279,274 lewa, which is about 26 per cent of Bulgaria's total exports, according to official statistics issued today. Bulgaria's tobacco was exported to 22 countries, and Germany bought almost three-quarters of the whole tobacco export.

# EVENING OF SONATAS HAS RECORD CROWD

### Violin and Piano Works Played By Hisako Tsuji, Chieko Hara At Hibiya Public Hall

The largest audience on record for a sonata recital in Tokyo, probably during many years, occupied every bit of seating and standing room at the Hibiya Public Hall, Wednesday evening, when Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin, and Madam Chieko Hara, piano, offered a program of Mozart, Franck, and Beethoven, under the auspices of the Sumeru Music Institute.

In its outward aspects, the evening which presented a fairly international scene with a considerable number of foreign neutral and Axis diplomats and residents attending, reminded one of some of the great recitals held at the same hall from time to time by visiting foreign concert celebrities, up to several years ago.

Also the program, containing three of the most representative works of the classical sonata literature—Mozart's C major, Cesar Franck's A major, and Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata—had that international standard; and the manner in which it was performed by those two Japanese musicians belonging to the younger and the youngest generation, signalized the tremendous progress which the Japanese musical world has been achieving during recent years in the mastery and interpretation of Western music.

**Won First Prize**

The violinist, Miss Tsuji, who distinguished herself as the first prize winner in the violin department of the national musical concours in 1938 is barely 17 years old. Madam Hara was hardly much older than that at the time she fascinated the audience of her debut recital in Tokyo, about eight years ago. But certainly, there could not easily be found two Japanese musicians of the older generation who could offer a program of the proportions of Wednesday's recital in performances of such high technical and musical standards as those given by Miss Tsuji and Madam Hara.

Under present circumstances, no appearances of any visiting "celebrities" may be expected in this country for some time to come, and today, performances by young Japanese musicians begin to occupy in local music the place of "gala events" which was formerly reserved for the appearances of those foreign guests. There is reason now to hope that when the Japanese musicians of Miss Tsuji's generation will have grown and matured, there will be found players among them qualified to present themselves in the world as Japanese concert celebrities of international standards.

**High Level Counts**

It is not so much the question whether one agrees with every small detail of the interpretation: it is the general level which counts. There may have been technical flaws in Wednesday's renditions here and there; and it was only expected that in combination with so young a violin partner as Miss Tsuji, so temperamental and energetic a pianist as Madam Hara would be in the foreground of the musical events.

Certainly she was overpowering in volume, making it sometimes hard for the violinist with her delicate physical stature to be quite on equal terms. And obviously some conspicuous points of the interpretation, such as some unfamiliar accents in the variation movement of the Kreutzer Sonata, originated in the piano, and not in the violin. But in her contribution to the artistic merit of the evening, Miss Tsuji certainly was not backward: both, in technical and musical regard she displayed very unusual facilities and talent.

## GERMANY IS PLANNING TO PRODUCE MORE ARMS

### Dr. Winschuh Denies Reich Had Surpassed Highest Point in Armament Production

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 20.—In order to place the German armament production on a still higher level than hitherto a number of drastic rationalization schemes are presently being put into operation in the German industry, as was declared by Dr. Joseph Winschuh, German economic expert, in an address to foreign press correspondents.

The aim of these schemes is a numerical increase of production by shifting it to the most efficient plants. During the two and one half years of war only very few plants have been forced to close down. The assertion made by anti-German propaganda that Germany had already reached or even surpassed the highest point of its armament production capacity is not true, declared Dr. Winschuh, concluding that Germany's enemies would realize at the end of this winter, as they had already realized twice before, that Germany had again taken advantage as far as production and the general state of preparedness are concerned.

## CHUNGKING FACING CRISIS

### Threatened With Serious Internal Trouble Due to Reds

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 21.—While suffering from virtual suspension of Anglo-American aid, Chungking is now threatened by a serious internal menace consisting of opposition by Communist elements, manifested during the ninth plenary session of the Central Executive Committee, it was learned here today.

It was farther revealed that Chungking forces have come to blows with the new Fourth Army several times in the past, and are at present locked in desperate conflict again with 3,000 Red Troops north of Hungtse-hu, in Kiangsu Province.

## Efforts Praised

Masayoshi Onishi

# RARE HONOR GIVEN MASAYOSHI ONISHI

### Last Rites Held for Telegraph Secretary in Foreign Office Compound

A rare distinction was accorded to Masayoshi Onishi, 48, secretary in the telegraph section of the Foreign Office, when last rites for this official were held in the premises of the Foreign Office Thursday afternoon at which Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo delivered special words of mourning in memory of this indefatigable, patient and loyal Government employe.

Masayoshi Nnishi, the honored deceased, was an official in the Foreign Office for the past 20 years. When the Japanese-American negotiations were in full swing just before the eve of the present War, Mr. Onishi often passed the night in the telegraph room of the Foreign Office, handling telegrams which very few others were qualified of disposing properly. During this period, a gastronomic trouble, which was to prove fatal was already bothering him. He gritted his teeth and with a fortitude that equalled that of soldiers at the front, carried out his task to the finishing line.

The war broke out. Little more than a month later, January 20, the gastronomic ailment which had intrenched itself deeply when he was not physically capable of resisting its encroachment in view of his hard work that had engrossed all his attention brought about his untimely death.

In connection with the rites, an official of the Foreign Office in eulogizing on the character of Masayoshi Onishi stated:

"It is very rare that rites are held on the premises of the Foreign Office for one of its officials. Though the funeral that was held today is not a ministerial funeral in the real sense of the word like the one held in honor of the late Ambassador Hiroshi Saito, it was a very rare event.

"The duty of a secretary in the telegraph section of the Foreign Office is seldom appreciated by outsiders as the work is conducted behind the scenes. The importance of the same duty increases when the telegraph service is put up in a Government office, particularly the Foreign Office.

"One striking thing about the late Mr. Onishi is his modesty. However hard he worked, he never complained or spoke about the hardships attending his work to anyone. Silently and with modesty, he kept plugging along for the past 20 years, turning down offers of softer jobs. He refused to go abroad where he might have obtained better renumeration and lighter work as he had apparently made up his mind to stick to this job as telegraph secretary as long as he lived. He was a painstaking worker, and loved by his subordinates."

The late Mr. Onishi was born in Kyoto Prefecture. After graduating from the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, where he majored in Russian, he entered the service of the Foreign Office in 1918. He was 48 years old when he passed away on Tuesday and is survived by his wife and four children. The rites were held in the second assembly hall of the Foreign Office at 1 p.m., Thursday, attended by many high officials of the Foreign Office, including Foreign Vice-Minister Haruo Nishi.

## U.S. Shipping Warned

Domei

LISBON, January 21.—The United States Navy Department has issued a warning to vessels engaged in coastal shipping off the United States, that German submarines are operating in United States territorial waters, according to a Melbourne radio report intercepted here today, quoting Washington sources.

# VATICAN IMPRESSED BY JAPANESE STAND

### Tokyo Communique Refuting Anglo-American Propaganda Draws Attention

D.N.B.

ROME, January 21.—The communique of the Japanese Foreign Office refuting the Anglo-American assertion that the Japanese expansion was a danger to Roman-Catholicism attracted much attention in Vatican circles.

It is not denied here that the position of Roman-Catholicism was much more favorable in Japan and in the territories controlled by Japan than in China under Chiang Kai-shek. The delegate of the Pope in Tokyo, Monsignore Paolo Marella, is said to have concluded already in the middle of December an agreement with the Japanese Government regarding the protection of the Roman Catholic Church and its parishes and missions in East Asia.

On the ground of this agreement, which is also to be extended to the territories under Japanese occupation and control, the representative of the Pope in Hongkong who had been forced by the British to leave the city, Monsignore Valtoati, was to be reinstated in his office as soon as Hongkong had fallen into Japanese hands. This agreement which was also valid for French Indo-China and Thailand was also to become legal in the Philippines and the Malay Peninsula the very moment these territories are controlled by the Japanese Forces.

## S. Africa Uneasy

Domei

LISBON, January 21.—Eloquently exposing South Africa's mounting opposition to entry into the war, information received here from Johannesburg today revealed that more than 300 militiamen and police officers in the Transvaal capital have been taken into custody under suspicion of taking part in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government.

## *Nazi Troops Smash Over 1,000 Soviets In Counter-Attack*

(Continued From Page 1)

were sunk, while two other destroyers and another steamer were damaged by torpedo hits.

It was further announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters that the Fuehrer and Supreme Commander of the German Armed Forces conferred the "Oak Leaves with Swords to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross" on General Rommel, commander of the German forces in North Africa. This honor was communicated to General Rommel by telegram, dated January 21, and signed by the Fuehrer in which the latter thanks the General for his "excellent action by which, in cooperation with our allies, you once again succeeded in frustrating Anglo-American plans."

## Brazil Clamps Down

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—The Brazilian Government has prohibited all diplomatic representatives stationed in Brazil, except those of Britain and American countries, from sending telegraphic messages, other than direct communication with their home governments, according to a Rio de Janeiro report received here today.

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# ROOSEVELT EXPERT IN SPREADING LIES

### So-Called Reports Emanating From White House Nothing But Rank Propaganda

Hideo Miyashita, a noted political commentator, discussing propaganda in the Nichi Nichi, says that President Roosevelt is about the greatest expert extant in propaganda.

He strongly objects that the "reports" emanating from the American chief executive are such as would convey the impression that all nations on earth except the United States and its allies are lost to the sense of shame.

"Japan is no match for the United States in the American sort of propaganda war in which all countries are represented as being lost to virtue except the country which conducts the propaganda," says Mr. Miyashita. "And we should be thankful for that. One of the statements made by President Roosevelt in his radio talk to his people on December 15 described the war with Japan as one forced on a nation which had used every restraint ever since the deterioration of Japanese-American relations. Everyone who has knowledge of the patience shown by Japan in dealing with America prior to the war would frown on the attitude of the American chief executive."

**War of Nerves**

Discussing propaganda at the beginning of his Nichi Nichi article, Mr. Miyashita says that the importance of the role played by propaganda in a modern war will be seen from the fact that the term war of nerves is in vogue throughout the world today.

"At the moment Germany and Britain are engaged in a fierce war of nerves. These countries acquired knowledge of the importance of propaganda in the last European war. With the outbreak of the current European conflict they mobilized all resources to conduct a successful propaganda war. The scene of their war of nerves was laid in the United States, which looked like the center of diplomacy in the world. The main battles of the German-British fourth front were fought in New York.

**U.S.S.R. Adept in Art**

"The Soviet Union is an adept in the art of propaganda. It has the Comintern and the organizations allied with it throughout the world engaged in the dissemination of reports favorable to it and unfavorable to countries with which it is struggling. The Soviet propaganda in the United States is being conducted by a Soviet-controlled business organization operating in that country.

"President Roosevelt is about the greatest living expert in the art of propaganda. He knows how to influence opinion at home and abroad. He is quick to have a thrust at his enemy in a propaganda war. With the start of the current world war he issued statement after statement, all intended to convey to the world that countries opposed to America, Britain and their allies were the common enemy of all decent people. Only a past master in propaganda would have done as the President did.

**Japan Lags Behind**

Mr. Miyashita continues:

"That Japan lags farthest behind the international propaganda warfare is well known even among its own people. If, however, propaganda means mere distribution of fraudulent reports very much like advertisements of drugs and medicines which are good for nothing as is resorted to by the United States, Britain and Chungking, I am rather glad that the Japanese Foreign Office is not very skillful in this sort of propaganda, for Japan's diplomacy is based on the Imperial Way.

"If, however, international propaganda really means to let the real intention and real aspect of a national policy known to the rest of the world, it is decidedly worth while for us to repose full confidence in the propaganda front. This can be appreciated by the fact that, in spite of great pressure brought to bear on South American countries by the United States materially and morally after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, they are coming to understand Japan's real intentions and actions.

"The United States has failed to understand Japan's real intention regarding the China Affair. This is because of strenuous British propaganda against Japan, mere sympathy of the 'under-dog' and Americans' feigning lack of understanding while they understand well enough when it is to their own advantage. Japan's propaganda thus has been considerably hampered by these countries.

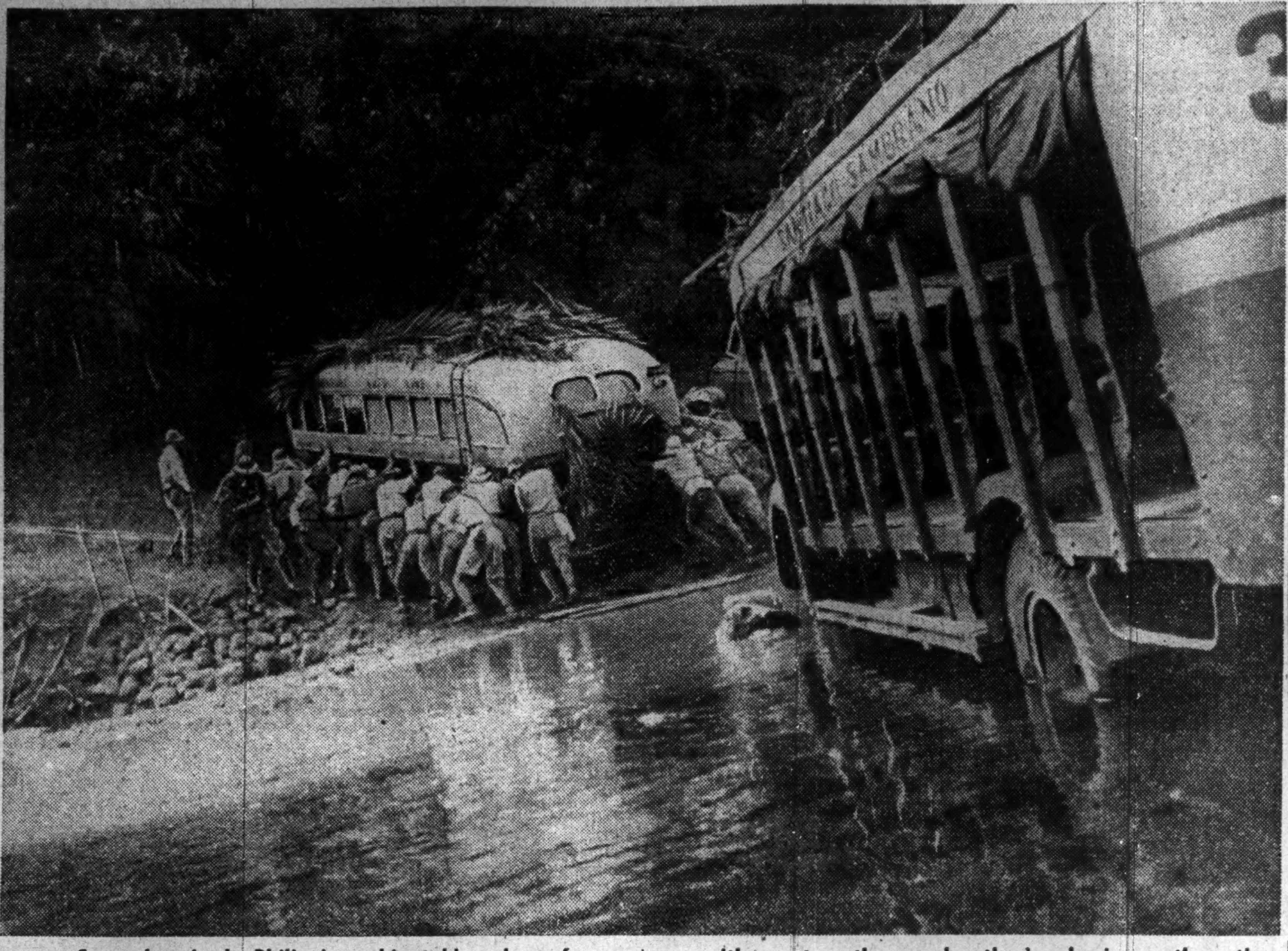
**Radio Important**

"Whether or not there is any need for Japan to strengthen its propaganda at present and in the future is another question. Radio is one of the most powerful 'weapons' of propaganda at present. The BBC radio station broadcasts news through the medium of 24 different languages every day. The number of words contained in the broadcasting is about 200,000 a day, just one-fifth of the whole number of words in Shakespeare' works. An Italian radio broadcasting station sends out among others Esperanto as a means of propaganda. Is Japan prepared to cope with the situation in line with the development of enterprises related to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere?

"One thing that we must consider carefully is the fact that day in and day out we are engaged in warfare as soldiers of the fourth line. There is no person in this country who is not conscious of his or her being a soldier, as far as air defense of the land is concerned, but few understand that in international propaganda warfare he or she is ever exposed to the danger of 'gunfire.'

"What must be given the utmost attention is the fact that the idea of worshipping the United States and Britain still lingers in this country. Such an idea should be eliminated immediately."

## Giving a Helping Hand



Somewhere in the Philippines, this stubborn bus refuses to move, submerged in the quagmire. The Japanese soldiers are not letting such a trifle thing interfere with their advance so with one, two, three pushes they're clearing up the path for further duty. (Censored by the War Ministry).

# U.S. OFFICER'S DIARY REVEALS GRATITUDE

### Lieutenant Kirk, Now Prisoner Of War, Says America Can't Win

The American prisoners of war in the Philippines are unanimous in opinion that they are accorded the best of treatments by the Japanese Forces, according to a special correspondent of the Asahi in Manila, who reports the extract from the diary of Lieutenant David Kirk.

Lieutenant Kirk is a native of Iowa and was dispatched to the Philippines in September last year. He was taken prisoner during a battle in regions north of Manila. Following is what he jotted down in his note-book regarding the life of a captive.

"The first impression I got after being taken a prisoner was the strict military discipline among the Japanese soldiers and the favorable treatments they accord to the captives. My meals are exactly the same as those eaten by the Japanese troops and the sleeping quarters is as comfortable as those occupied by the Japanese. These unexpected treatments are given to all the American prisoners of war, irrespective of their station in life or rank.

"After studying the actions and conducts of the Japanese men and officers from various angles, I wish to convey the following to my fellow officers and men who are still continuing hopeless resistance in the Philippines.

**American Arms Inferior**

" 'After several weeks of watching their activities, I must admit the good quality of the Japanese officers and men, their splendid fighting spirit and the strict discipline among the soldiers in different ranks. Compared with those used by the Japanese Forces, the American arms are much inferior and moreover, there is no hope of receiving reinforcements from the United States. It is, of course, manly to keep on fighting, but in view of these circumstances, there is no use in mounting the number of sacrifices by continuing vain resistance.

" 'It all comes down to one thing; that the Japanese Forces will eventually control the whole of the island. As there is not the slightest chance for the United States to supply her forces in the Philippines with foodstuff and munition, I advise them to place full confidence in the Japanese officers and men and capitulate.

" 'The Japanese is a race that respects pride and honor and, therefore, gives deep consideration for the captives of war. I am convinced that they will release the prisoners and permit them to return to America when peace returns.

**Praises Japanese Navy**

" 'I earnestly hope for a peace with Japan. There is no doubt whatsoever now as to the competency of the Japanese Navy, but we misjudged their real strength and have been dreaming a world conquest.' "

Meanwhile, another correspondent at Johore, in reporting to the Asahi office in Tokyo, discloses an instance in which a British soldier, out of yearning for his wife, deserted the army.

According to the Strait Times which was left in the battle-field by the fleeing enemy soldiers, a volunteer by the name of Reginald Philips deserted his company in the northern front simply because of his growing desire to see his wife. He thumbed his way to Singapore, and finally, to the arms of his loving wife. The most interesting part of the article was that his action was highly praised, the paper pointing out that such was the true devotion of man toward his life-companion.

**No War News**

Strange as it may seem, the correspondent further reports, the papers carry no article in connection with the war situation in Singapore, which undoubtedly should be the top news of the day. Instead, prominence is given to the activities in the European fronts and the appointment of General Sir Archibald Wavell as the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Allied Forces of Southwest Pacific in order, perhaps, to curb further deterioration in the morale of the British officers and men.

In the meantime, war correspondent of the Sunday Times in London practically admits the loss of Malaya and said it does not matter since there is still an abundant supply of tin in England and in the American State of Texas.

At various parts of the peninsula, the Asahi reporter continues, they picked up innumerable leaflets on which were written, "Stop and Offer a Lift," revealing that in their hasty retreat, the British Government officials and officers are completely ignoring the soldiers in the lesser ranks by leaving them to flee on foot.

In concluding his report, the scribe states that the classified advertisement columns in the Strait Times are filled with advertisements offering automobiles and big mansions for sale at bargain prices.

# *American and British Missionaries in P.I. Deeply Moved by Kind Treatment by Army*

Gratitude was expressed by the American and British missionaries released from internment camps the other day with 162 members of their families, a Yomiuri correspondent reports from Manila.

It is true Christian charity, they said, that the Japanese have returned good for ill. "Despite numerous dishonorable acts committed by our soldiers against the Japanese residents in the Philippines," they assured the interviewer, "we have been accorded by the Japanese military authorities warm and cordial treatment we hardly would have expected from an enemy."

These American and British missionaries as well as their family members were interned immediately on the entry of Japanese Forces into Manila as a measure for their protection, and with the completion of investigation into their identities and with peace returning to the Philippine capital, some of them have been released.

The missionaries were deeply moved by the cordial treatment accorded them by the Japanese authorities and for protecting their property and their homes. They, therefore, have decided to work in close collaboration with the Japanese for the establishment of a new order in East Asia in the cause of world peace.

Some of them further said to the Yomiuri correspondent:

"We heard that American and Filipino soldiers had committed acts of merciless atrocity against the Japanese residents who were interned. Consequently, we feared that our captors would take it out on us. We expected privations and hardships in the internment camp.

"Utterly contrary to our apprehensions, however, Japanese soldiers have treated us warmly and always with smiles.

"Even hot water along with cold has been supplied us when needed. Women and children were given special consideration. Moreover, when we returned to our homes, we found there everything in order, thanks to the strict discipline kept by the Japanese soldiers throughout the city. We are deeply ashamed of our soldiers' unchivalrous acts toward helpless civilians and at the same time cannot help being impressed by the generosity of the Japanese which is truly worthy of a great nation."

## WINTER GIFT CAMPAIGN IN REICH BIG SUCCESS

### People Respond to Fuehrer's Appeal for Warm Garments For Soldiers

Transocean

BERLIN, January 5.—"The German people have responded to the appeal of the Fuehrer to help our soldiers in the cold wastes of the east by gifts of winter clothing with an enthusiasm which could scarcely be surpassed, and collection centers were so overcrowded on Sunday that many thousands had to be sent away again," writes the Berliner Zeitung, commenting on the drive to collect winter clothing.

The Voelkischer Beobachter says: "We have never boasted like others about inexhaustible reserves, and we need not do this because our reserves are there, not so much in a material way but in strength of soul, comradeships and joy in action."

The Montagspost writes that the "German people have set themselves a monument with this gift and have provided proof that National Socialist unity has become the greatest reality in this severe war winter."

## RUMANIA'S FINANCE CHIEF REPORTS ON LOAN RESULTS

### Nicholai Antonescu Reveals Subscriptions Already Exceed Lei 12,000,000

Transocean

BUCHAREST, January 14.—Subscriptions to the Rumanian war and reconstruction loan have already surpassed lei 12,000,000,000, Rumanian Minister of Finance, Brigadier-General Nicholai Antonescu stated yesterday.

While this sum might be regarded as satisfactory it did not yet reach the amount aimed at by the Ministry of Finance.

The Ministry of Finance had desisted from calling too energetically on the big Rumanian credit institutes for assistance as it did not want to interrupt their normal activities. However, it is known that many wealthy people had only subscribed comparatively small sums.

## NEW DECREE IN RUMANIA

### Wholesale Dealers to Purchase Only From Manufacturers

Transocean

BUCHAREST, January 13.—A new decree regulating wholesale trade in Rumania was published in yesterday's official Rumanian gazette. According to this decree wholesale dealers may only purchase from manufacturers if duly registered.

Moreover, all business done must be carried out under official supervision. Infringements in respect to the sale of so-called blocked goods will be punished with up to three years' internment and fines of up to 10,000,000 lei.

### British Youths Drafted

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 5.—A total of 1,500,000 British boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 18 is to be registered in accordance with the new Compulsory Service Law, states a report from London. It is not yet known for which kind of work and where these youths will be employed.

# TRAITS OF BURMESE SAME AS JAPANESE

### Natives of Shan State Indulge In 'Bon-Odori' Dance and Simulate Other Customs

In Burma into which entry was made by the Imperial Forces on January 17, there are some people living in the eastern border claiming themselves as the descendants of Nagamasa Yamada, a historical figure during the Tokugawa era, and who was adopted as a son-in-law by a Siamese King.

These natives live in the State of Shan and they possess many characteristics of the Japanese in their mode of living and disposition. They wear their clothes in the Japanese way by laying the edges of the clothes one on top of another at the front. Moreover, like the Japanese, they are staunch believers of Buddhism and enjoy outdoor dancing like the "Bon-Odori" dance.

This revelation was made on Wednesday by Shigeyoshi Kuga of the Commerce Bureau of the Foreign Office, just after the official announcement was made of the occupation of Tavoy in Burma on January 19.

Mr. Kuga, in giving a short account of Burma, said:

**Are Thrifty People**

"The Burmese on the whole have much in common with the Japanese in their ways. They are generally optimists and thrifty for they do not want to spend all the money they have at one time.

"The majority of the population is engaged in agriculture. Since commerce is regarded as the most inferior occupation, they are disinclined to take up trade and consequently, commerce in that country is practically monopolized by the Chinese merchants."

Alluding to the sentiment of the people in Burma toward Japan, he declared that since the outbreak of the China Affair, a strong feeling of anti-Japanism prevailed among the British residents as well as among the 300,000 Chinese living there. He stated that last summer almost simultaneously with the arrest of a few Japanese banking agents in London, the British authorities in Burma arrested and detained three Japanese in the country. With the entry of Japanese Forces into French Indo-China, he said the anti-Japanese trend showed a sudden ascendancy in Burma.

**Chiang's Agent Active**

That General Chiang Kai-shek has a representative in Burma was confirmed by Mr. Kuga for he asserted that Chungking's representative Tseng Jung-pu is stationed in Rangoon to supervise the forwarding of more materials to Chungking by way of the Burma Route.

Of the Japanese residents in Burma, he said they formerly numbered about 500 of whom nearly 200 are now believed to be still living there. These people are engaged in various occupations ranging from photographing to foreign trade.

With reference to diplomatic relations with Burma, he declared that a Japanese Consulate was opened in Rangoon right after the termination of the last World War, but the intercourse with that country dated as early as the Tokugawa era of 1624 to 1867 when Nagamasa Yamada visited there.

He said that inwardly the native Burmese are pro-Japanese and haters of British influence. This is historically proved by the fact that in 1937 when Britain granted a quasi home rule to the country, the then Premier publicly praised Japan. For his utterance, Mr. Kuga said that the Premier was ousted from his position by the British Governor of Burma and at the latest report, the ex-Premier is said to be incarcerated in prison somewhere in Burma.

# NEW GROUP FORMED ON E. ASIAN AFFAIRS

### To Be Consulting Bureau for Informing Public on Development of War

In order to enlighten the people more thoroughly on the affairs of East Asia as well as to inform them of the results achieved by the Imperial Forces on all fronts, the Greater East Asia Affairs Consultation Bureau was inaugurated on Wednesday following a meeting participated in by leaders of the East Asia Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

According to the Hochi, this bureau will be established on Thursday within the headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and close contact will be maintained by the bureau with Government organs, business establishments and also with other circles well informed on affairs of Manchoukuo, China and the South Seas.

For the time being, advice and information will be supplied through mail on small scale but it is hoped that the organ will be expanded before long so as to make it a national consultation bureau with its service available for all the people of the country.

At the same meeting, a program was also approved for the establishment of an East Asia Religious League and moreover, to launch a greater drive for the development of Asia.

In connection with the Religious League, its purpose is to band together Shinto, Buddhist and Christian institutes of the Greater East Asia area into one league in order to facilitate the birth of spiritual unity of the people inhabiting the sphere through religion.

The proposed league is to be a sister body to the Dai Nippon East Asia Development Association. Meanwhile, General Senjuro Hayashi, president of the foregoing association, has been appointed the chairman and he will be assisted by Kozui Otani, former member of the Cabinet Advisory Council, Ryutaro Nagai, director of the East Asia Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and Ryusaku Endo, former director-general of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo State Council, the latter three all as vice-chairmen of the League Organization Committee.

Regarding the development of East Asia, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is planning to hold a conference of press correspondents and residents in Tokyo, who represent the various nations in the East Asia sphere, with a view to setup a cooperating league between the two so as to facilitate the prosecution of the current war.

## *Wireless Service Due Between Tokyo, Hanoi Friday; ¥1.30 a Word*

**The Communications Ministry expects to commence a new wireless service between Tokyo and Hanoi from Friday. In view of the sharp increase in wireless communications between Japan and French Indo-China, the Communications Ministry, after consultation with the authorities of French Indo-China, has since last December been preparing for the establishment of wireless contact between Tokyo and Hanoi. With an agreement concluded and tests proving a success, the Ministry has decided to open the new service, which will establish contact between here and the northern part of Indo-China. Hitherto, the communications have been solely with the southern part of the French colony. The wireless charge is ¥1.30 per word.**

### Repatriation Endorsed

Transocean

NANKING, January 4.—The Nanking Government fully endorses the plan mapped out by the Japanese authorities for the relief of the situation in Shanghai by organized repatriation of all Chinese, whose presence in that city is not necessary, from the Shanghai foreign areas to their native homes, authoritative quarters here said today.

## BUSINESS TO BE RETURNED

### Latvians to Resume Their Industrial Enterprises

Transocean

RIGA, January 13.—Nearly 50,000 Latvian business and industrial enterprises which had been expropriated by the Bolshevists when Latvia was incorporated in the Soviet Union will now be returned to their private owners according to a decree issued by the German authorities.

These commercial enterprises now returned to their private owners involve about 99 per cent of all enterprises expropriated by the Soviets.

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# WOMEN ENCOURAGED TO BE MORE ACTIVE

### Fair Sex Can Do Much Behind Front, Major Nakajima Writes In Fujin Koron

"At the beginning of the century, Japan astonished the whole world by defeating Russia, at the time reputedly the strongest Power in the world. Today, Japan has again astounded the world by flinging the gauntlet at the faces of the admittedly two strongest nations in the world, Britain and the United States. Now, why did Japan have to do this?"

Thus questions Major Shojo Nakajima of the Information Department of the War Ministry, in an interview with the Fujin Koron, and proceeds to explain as follows:

"Prior to the China Incident Japan was dependent on Britain and America. Particularly in the sphere of economics, more than half of the goods that Japan considered vital to its existence came from America and Britain, and 80 per cent of all its imports came from the two countries just mentioned. To put this in a different way, Japanese industry depended for its existence on the materials imported from America.

**U.S. Material Used**

"Even the most important weapons of the invincible Imperial Forces such as airplanes and tanks were made from American material. In military language, America was the transport and the commissariat of the Japanese Army. In domestic language, America was the cook of Japan. Therefore, it is all the more surprising that Japan should wage war with its own transport, its own commissariat, its own cook.

"With the outbreak of the China Affair, Japan embarked on the policy of combining the three countries of Japan, Manchoukuo and China into one self-supporting, cooperative unit, but imports of necessary material continued to come from America, and it was thought that even at the worst a minimum of imports from America could still be allowed.

"But with the prolongation of the China Affair the United States and Britain began to show open-handedly their hostile attitude which grew worse as time went on, leading to such acts as the economic blockade and the freezing of assets against Japan. Finally nothing could be imported from these countries.

"Thus, being dependent on the United States and Britain, Japan had to be diplomatic and suffer ignominies in silence, as long as its needs could be supplied by these countries. But now that imports of all materials from these countries were stopped, there was no further need for diplomacy or tact in dealing with them.

"America and Britain not only stopped all exports to Japan, but they also actively engaged in hostilities by building up the ABCD encirclement, by which they hoped to frighten Japan into accepting their terms.

"Furthermore they sent men and material to strengthen the Chungking troops, and engaged in indirect war with Japan.

"If this state of affair had continued Japan would have been unable to defend itself, and would have ceased to exist.

"Japan thus had to destroy the ABCD ring and change its transports, its commissariat, its cook.

"For this change Japan had no other course but to look southward. It became necessary to finish the China Affair and at the same time establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Furthermore the southern countries had to be included within this sphere to become a cooperative unit with Japan.

**Actually Threatened Japan**

"The ABCD ring not only did its utmost to frustrate this move, but also threatened Japan with actual war. Japan was forced to rise in arms to defend itself, to fight for its life. This is the fundamental cause of the present War of Greater East Asia.

"Although the declaration of war was made by Japan, the real belligerent was on the other side. Japan had merely seized the bull by the horns. It must not be thought that Japan began the war because it was the first to make the official declaration of war. Such is not the case.

"Moreover, the present war has the noble motive of liberating the ten thousand million people of the southern lands who have hitherto been oppressed under the yoke of the white races. Japan is not trying to invade these lands. It is fighting for two reasons, firstly, for its own life, and secondly, for the ultimate peace of East Asia. The war might be called a crusade, with a Heaven-sent mission to fulfil, and whatever the circumstances, Japan simply has to win.

"Since our opponents are the two strongest and wealthiest nations in the world, the people of Japan must realize that the war cannot be expected to come to an end after a few years.

"Admitted that the Imperial Forces have scored victories, the like of which have never been seen before, admitted that the Imperial Navy has destroyed the enemy fleet in the Pacific, it cannot be admitted that our troops can conquer New York and overrun the whole of America.

"Assuming that the Imperial Forces can utilize the wealth and material of the southern lands, it is still necessary to convey all this over many thousands of miles of ocean, and it is not impossible that enemy submarines should wage guerilla warfare on the transport ships. Even if the enemy fleet has been destroyed, we must not slacken our vigil and we must be prepared for all emergencies.

"Although it appears that we have won the war where fighting is concerned, and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere seems to be shaping itself, it must be realized that there are still no imports of necessary material to supply our vital needs. The needs of the ten thousand million people of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be supplied from Asiatic land with Asiatic labor.

"If Japan fails to supply the needs of all those depending on it, America and Britain will renew their attack, and the discontent with the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will lead to its collapse. This might even lead to the reinstating of America and Britain in the east.

"Therefore even if fighting appears to have reached its climax, the industrial and economic wars that will follow must be expected to last for more than 20 years, and the people must be prepared accordingly.

"Many years of strenuous endeavor on the part of the people will be necessary before the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere gets into full working order. The longer the war lasts the more frequent will be the outbreaks of economic guerilla warfare. Japan may try to secure an even distribution of raw materials among the have and have-not countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but if the transport ships are sunk, this object will be found rather difficult of accomplishment. Furthermore, if the materials within the country become exhausted, the plight of the people will be miserable indeed.

**All Must Strive**

"Thus the victories of the Imperial Forces in themselves are not sufficient for real victory in the war. We may have won the fight, but war does not consist in merely fighting. All the people of the nation must combine all their efforts for the achievement of real victory, which means victory in all respects. Every person, no matter what his or her profession may be, must do everything with this one object in mind, that the nation will win the war. In other words, the people at home and the soldiers at the front must have only this one difference between them, that whilst the latter are armed, the former are not. In spirit they must be the same. Otherwise, the nation certainly cannot win the war.

"If one considers the vast extent of the battlefront, stretching as it does from the Hawaiian Islands to the Malay Peninsula, it will be easily realized that the utilization of an enormous number of men, as well as of vast quantities of material is inevitable.

"It follows therefore that every individual in the land has become a being of immeasurable value to the nation. If men are sent to the front to fight, women must hold the fort at home. The training and education of the young, who are destined to support the fate of the Empire of tomorrow on their shoulders, become the responsibility of the women. It is their duty, too, to practice economy at home, and utilize every article to the utmost, thus contributing in no little measure to the ultimate victory in the war. It is the little things that count, and it is no exaggeration to say that the nation's success in economic warfare depends largely on its women.

"The part that women play in the destiny of the nation is so important that it cannot be overstressed. The laboring and fighting powers of men, the unity of the whole nation, all depend on the ordinary housewife. The longer the war lasts the more important become the responsibilities of women. They must be possessed of the same spirit as the fighting men at the front, and serve the country through unstinted effort within their own spheres.

"There is not a single individual in the country who is not connected with the war in one way or another, and it is the duty of everyone to realize this.

"Young girls may become wives, and wives mothers, before the end is seen. Every young girl must realize the importance of the part she has to play in the molding of the future. There seems to be quite a number of young girls who do not realize the gravity, the seriousness of the day, and who do nothing but amuse themselves on the pretext that they have no connection with the war, or that they have no need to work for their living. Such persons form a serious gap in the unity of the nation. There are differences in the stations of all girls, but everyone of them should question herself to find out the best way whereby she can serve the nation. At a time when there are many gallant men who sacrifice their lives on the battlefield for the nation, it is regrettable indeed that there should be people at home who can think of nothing but of how to amuse themselves.

"Rich or poor, everyone must devote all endeavor to the common aim. It is not an age when one should think of oneself. It is an age of sacrifice, of the subjection of the part to the whole, the individual to the nation.

"The remarkable victories of the Imperial Forces have induced everyone to regard the future as already assured. But this is a grievous error.

"In a war like this, which embraces many thousands of miles of ocean, it is necessary first to obtain mastery of the seas. Next, mastery of the air is essential, and this must be followed by mastery of the land. Then, and only then, is it possible to carry out the policy of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The work of the nation is only beginning.

"Consider the case of the China Affair. Already five years have elapsed. Compared with the War of Greater East Asia, the China Affair is like a mere skirmish, and yet it has taken five years. How much longer then, must the present war continue before it can come to an end!

"We appear to have obtained mastery of both the seas and the air, but the war is not over yet. Reverses may come, or long periods may continue during which no progress is made. If at such times the people of this nation should slacken its fervor, then victory can never be ours. But if we continue to hold what we have won, and strengthen the economic conditions at home, ultimate victory can be ours. The Imperial Navy and Army are undoubtedly the strongest in the world, and we have no worries on that point. What worries us is the spirit of the people behind the guns, the non-fighters, the women.

"It is earnestly desirable that all women should be spontaneous in the exhibition of that indomitable fervor, the will to win, that will make each woman do her best for her country within her own sphere of work, and it is only when all women realize their responsibilities in molding the fate of the nation that ultimate victory will be ours."

## Filipinos Flock Homeward

With the enemy forces on Bataan Peninsula being steadily pushed to the rear, the natives of the area are gradually returning to their former homes as peace and order are once again being brought back, thanks to the efforts of the Imperial troops. (Censored by the War Ministry)

## *Singapore British Intern Japanese Nationals at India*

**With Singapore in a precarious situation in the face of continued bombing by the Imperial Air Force, British authorities have rounded up about 1,000 Japanese women and children of Singapore and have taken them for internment at Calcutta on January 16 on board a British steamer, according to a report reaching the Foreign Office on Thursday. Moreover, it added that Consul-General Yuzo Isono and Consul Tatsuo Fukai both stationed in Rangoon were also arrested and interned with the Japanese nationals at the same Indian city.**

## *Contemporary Japanese Literature*

**(Continued from Page 6)**

else. It is clear that, after all, she still cherishes in her heart a memory of Koichi which cannot be effaced.

The conversation turns to the subject of Koichi himself. O-tose speaks gloomily of the life he has chosen, of the probable course into which it has led him, always putting a bad construction on his activities and possibilities. She is deeply worried for fear that he might have been really involved in that shocking affair. O-ken tries to deny such a possibility. The conversation continues for some time in this vein.

**With Deep Anxiety**

Seiyemon, for whom they wait, is late in returning, for it is already two hours since the steamer on which they have expected him blew its whistle. O-sono joins the two. The three discuss the matter with deep anxiety.

O-ken strums the samisen, producing the plaintive notes of an ancient song. The sound of a horn from a passing carriage comes from the distance. A man's voice is faintly heard from outside the door. Presently the rattle of a rural closed carriage is heard as it rolls past the front highway. A long pause. The deep silence of the night wrapped in the piercing cold of the snow.

As the three resume their conversation in gloomy tones they fancy they heard a faint knock at the door, and pause abruptly. They have an air of anxious expectation. As O-sono opens the side door, Seiyemon is seen standing there. He is 47 years of age and dressed in a rough traveling outfit consisting of a black double-folding cape over his clothes, a hood of the same color, and a pair of wooden clogs covered with mud. As he enters he shakes off the snow, filling the silent house with a resounding noise.

Without saying a word, and with trembling hands, he passes to O-sono his kasa[2] and a bundle wrapped in a furoshiki.[3] The three ask anxiously about Koichi, but he evades their question and asks, instead, for sake[4] and nigirimeshi.[5] The truth is that he has found Koichi, but that in view of the strict watch kept by the authorities he has changed his course, avoiding the suspicion of others, and brought Koichi home with him, so that he may bid farewell to his family. Koichi, being a criminal at large with a serious charge against him, has planned to seek other avenues of escape this night and can spare only a few minutes with them. But Seiyemon has for the moment left him outside, making it appear to those within as though he alone has returned. Nevertheless he takes the sake and nigirimeshi out to the rear in a casual sort of way, and they are left uneasy, suspicious that someone else may be out at the door.

After a while Seiyemon re-enters the house and briefly explains the situation to O-tose. He concludes, with tears in his eyes, that nothing can be done about it now—they must reconcile themselves to this fact. O-tose, upon hearing this, rushes off toward where Koichi is waiting outside. Seiyemon goes into another room in the rear, returning with Tokubei, Koichi's father, whom he has helped out of his sickbed. Tokubei is wearing a thick haori cloak over his night clothes. He is past 60, his hair is almost white, and he has no moustache. His appearance and bearing are hardly those of a merchant. Upon this scene Koichi enters from the rear with singularly firm and resolute steps. He is 29, tall and thin, with deep-set eyes, and a pale face showing a ragged growth of moustache. He is wearing the clothes of a miner. Pressed, on the one hand, by his weeping mother, and, on the other, by his angry father, he explains that the life he has led has been in accordance with the dictates of his conscience; that he has been powerless to do anything about it himself.

[2] Kasa: A Japanese umbrella made of oiled paper and bamboo.

[3] Furoshiki: A cloth wrapper used for carrying parcels.

[4] Sake: Wine made of fermented rice.

[5] Nigirimeshi: Rice moulded into convenient shapes for informal purposes.

**(To Be Concluded)**

## Radio Program

**Friday**

**—Morning—**

6:30 Serial Talk on "The History of America and Britain's Crimes," by Akira Nakakoji.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Dr. Taichi Kitajima; Patriotic Poems Recital by Sadao Maruyama.

8:00 News; Orchestra: "Suite No. 2 in B minor" (Bach) and "Toccata and Fuga in D minor" (Bach).

10:00 News; Juvenile Hour.

11:00 National School 1st and 2nd Class Hour: "Cheerful Music," by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra under Yasuki Hirai.

**—Afternoon—**

12:00 Time; News; Naniwabushi records: "The Moon of the 14th Day" and "National Defense."

1:00 Narration "An Account of Auto-Torpedo" (H. Hirose) by Shin Tokudaiji.

1:30 Talk on "Strong and Healthy Labor," by Dr. Yasumi Kajiwara.

4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education.

**—Evening—**

6:00 News for Little Nation; Sumo Matches Hour (Phonofilm); Little Nation's Hour.

6:30 Talk on "The Establishment of the Greater East Asia and Problems on Food," by Takeo Mito.

7:00 Time; News.

8:00 Samurai Story Telling by Hakkaku Oshima; Children Song Suite "Four Seasons in A Country," by Nippon Chorus and Koboto Society Chorus.

9:00 Military Affairs Announcement; News; Koto Music.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

# NEW DAY FOR MUSIC IN EAST ASIA SOUGHT

### Ousting of Pernicious Influences And Introduction of Japanese Tunes Hoped

"To the peoples of Southeast Asia, music is as essential to their daily existence as fresh air and sunshine," says Ryucho Kurosawa who made a three-months tour of French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya and the East Indies, in an interview with the Miyako Shimbun.

"And yet, they are not a musical race as a whole. They are not born musicians, and have not contributed any masterpieces to world music. Music is essential to them because they have nothing else to enjoy. That is to say, they have been driven to rely on music as the final escape from the drabness, the misery of a life of oppression—oppression under the heavy hand of their white taskmasters.

"The introduction of music was due to the white men, and it is significant that the native music of the different lands of the south varies according to the temperament of their white overlords. The Americans gave jazz to the Filipinos, and the Dutch introduced the Kronchong to the East Indies. Similarly, all the other lands show this connection between their native music and the characteristics of the race that rules them.

"The Japanese tend to regard all the southern lands as being the same, but this is not so. For instance, if a Japanese cartoonist were asked to draw a picture of a native of any of these lands, he would immediately draw a negro. This erroneous idea about the southern lands leads to grave mistakes in diplomacy. For instance, the other day, a composition by a minister of Thailand was used as an introduction in a broadcast to French Indo-China. Such ignorance is really a shame to our status as the leading nation in East Asia, and from the point of view of music, is accompanied by a certain amount of danger.

"It is our task to rescue these southern peoples from the quagmire of jazz and base music introduced by the white men and teach them to appreciate Japanese music which, being oriental, should appeal to them more than vulgar jazz.

**No More Jazz**

"In the playing or singing of jazz the southern peoples are more adept than the Japanese, so that it is useless to introduce more jazz into their life, even if the wording of the songs is Japanese. In the past, quite a considerable quantity of Japanese jazz songs were introduced into these lands, but if they were intended to teach the natives to understand Japanese characteristics, they certainly did not succeed.

"When there were any radio broadcasts from Japan it was the rule to precede the news items with popular Japanese songs which do not differ from American jazz except in their wordings. This practice should be stopped in future. It would not be a bad idea to adopt blitzkrieg methods in music as well, and broadcast real Japanese music to the natives from the shelter of armored cars or tanks, since direct broadcasting from Japan is not possible at present.

"What is more important is the fact that the musical instruments of these southern lands are varied and numerous beyond what is popularly imagined. Even the ordinary drum assumes an incredible variety of forms impossible in Japan.

"Two German authorities on native music spent many years trying to ascertain the variety of musical sounds produced by the musical instruments of the natives, but they never succeeded because the variety was too great.

"French Indo-China can be divided musically into three regions: Annam, Cambodia and Laos. The first region is characterised by solemn, severe and lonely music, which though much influenced by Chinese music, is yet quite different from it. The Cambodia region is like Thailand in that it has a wonderful range of musical scales unrivalled anywhere else in the world. There are seven octave notes, and the pitch is so high that no Western instrument can manage to cope with it. The Laos region shows traces of ancient Indian influence and is prolific in folk songs like those of Hokkaido and northern Japan.

**Japanese Music Suitable**

"Similar divisions are noticeable in the Dutch East Indies, and the folk songs of Java vary with the Sundanese, the Javanese proper, and the Madurans. The Javanese of central Java have their own splendid Kameran music centering round Soloh and Tjokdja. The Sundanese, like the natives of Sumatra, have a very mournful variety of song. The Filipinos have their jazz, and the Malays their rongong, a kind of dance music much influenced by European music. In the interior of Borneo and New Guinea the natives merely raise their voices as high as they can and sing, or yell out some kind of tune.

"Despite all this bewildering variety, if once these elements which belong to American and European music are removed, it will be seen that what remain have come from India and China, and that the fundamental characteristics of native music are essentially Oriental, as befitting the peoples of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is all the more vital therefore that the vulgar elements in music introduced by the white men should be eradicated, and the natives taught to appreciate real aesthetic value in music. Fortunately the music of Japan suits their temperament admirably.

"The sort of music that should be introduced into the southern lands must be strong, fine and cheerful. Such music is quickly appreciated by the natives. When I was in Bangkok I heard a native boy singing the March of the Rising Sun Flag in Japanese, and on making inquiries I found out that this boy had learned the song from the record that was daily played at a Sukiyaki shop in the neighborhood.

"The incident only strengthened my conviction in the mission and strength of music. This is the proper time to introduce strong, fine and cheerful music to the natives. There was a time when the Japanese Patriotic March was destroyed all over the Dutch East Indies, but such times are past, and the opportunity has arrived when the peoples of these southern lands can be led into a better and brighter life through the agency of music."

## *War, Past and Present, Told in Picture*

**(Continued from Page 6)**

these, the picture-scroll on the Nine Year's War (at the Tokyo Imperial Household Museum) and the one on the Three Years' War (in the possession of Marquis Ikeda) are highly worthy of mention.

**Actual Portrayal**

However, the above-described scrolls were all produced many years after the respective incidents portrayed had happened. The only one which had been drawn immediately after the occurrence of the dramatic incident is that on the attempted invasion of Japan by the Mongols in the latter part of the 13th century. (This is now an Imperial Treasure.) It is an actual portrayal of the Japanese and Mongol soldiers in conflict and as such is considered one of the most valuable sources for the study of armor in use in the two countries at that time.

Although from the 15th century up to the middle of the 19th century, or in other words the centuries prior to the Meiji era, the country was under the feudal system, many wars among the different clans had been fought. Throughout these years armor was becoming more and more practical, and the milieu of battle was growing less romantic as compared with the trends of the previous ages.

In the field of art, especially after the 15th century, the themes of creative endeavor swerved over to the naturalistic tendency to include landscapes, flowers and birds, in consequence of which no masterpieces centering about war scenes were produced for a long time.

**New Genre Adopted**

Then, during the Meiji era, with the importation of Western civilization, the new genre of oil painting was adopted by Japanese artists and the realism of the West was also beginning to make its influence felt. Furthermore, in the field of warfare, progress had demanded that modern arms become more and more mechanized, and the weapons and equipment of soldiers underwent considerable changes.

Still further changes evolved during the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, and the last European War, until finally, having adopted the good points of European arms and equipment, the present monumental system comprising the army, navy, and air forces has come into being.

After passing through so many phases of evolution, the beauty of the armor of old has today become but a dream of the past, or at most a mere stereotyped form in the field of classical Japanese drawing. It therefore devolves upon the so-called "mushaye" or warrior picture, hereafter to uphold its own tradition in the realm of war art indigenous to the Japanese.

**Theme of Artistic Effort**

On the other hand, we must not overlook that the beauty of 20th century equipment and mechanized arms is becoming increasingly prevalent as a theme of present-day artistic effort, and that a new field of war pictures is rapidly being opened. Of late different exhibitions of pictures on war subjects, embracing land, sea and air, have been held, and oil painters as well as artists of the pure Japanese school have also been mobilized to show their works.

These exhibitions may appear only as a natural outcome of the present emergency; yet, should modern artists at this juncture take the new situation not merely as a given theme, picturing war but as a general symptom of the times, and should they—as the old Japanese artists originated their warrior pictures, urged on by the impulse to express the beauty of the classical world—allow their passionate love of beauty and aspirations toward the sublime to build up a genre of their own on the more realistic foundations of war as waged at the present time, then shall we see masterpieces of present-day warfare approximating the genius and glory of the past. We sincerely hope that this happy day of realization may not be far away.

## AID OFFERED TO NISEI

With new developments in East Asia, many openings have been created for Nisei residents in Japan. To make these channels available to them, the Nisei Association of Japan offers the facilities of its organization to all Nisei in need of counsel. Those wishing to obtain information are advised to communicate with the undersigned.

**SOYEN YAMASHITA, general secretary**
**Nisei Kyokai.**
No. 48, 1-chome Aoyama Minami-cho,
Akasaka-ku.

# Classified Ads.

### Bring Quick Results.

**Rate: 5 sen per word per insertion, ¥1 minimum.**

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

## *Help Wanted*

**BACHELOR** requires first-class Chinese house boy for cooking and general housework. Apply with references to Box 463, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**COOK-AMAH** wanted for family of two. Takaki, 7 Kitazawa 2-chome, Setagaya-ku. Tel. Setagaya 3419.

**COOK-AMAH** wanted immediately. Apply Box 462, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**EXPERIENCED** baby-amah and cook-amah wanted by Japanese family of mother and baby. Good salary offered. Apply Box 458, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**GERMAN** family wants table amah immediately. Telephone Aoyama 36-2274, Magnus.

**GENERAL** office assistant by German concern wanted. Must be fluent in writing and speaking English and accurate in translation, typing, etc. Well-educated young applicants need apply with complete curriculum vitae together with references to Box 1509, Japan Times, Osaka.

**WANTED** by German family at Omori, cook-amah and house amah, couple or separate. Good salary. Apply Box 464, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**WANTED** by German family a first-class, experienced house boy for cooking and general housework. Apply with references to Box 477, Japan Times, Tokyo.

## *Situation Wanted*

**AMAH**, experienced, 28 years old, good references, seeks position in family working for legation or embassy. Apply Box 471, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**CHINESE** seeks position as cook in foreign family, anywhere in Japan. Shobai Sho, c/o Taiheiyo Apartments, 132, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

**JAPANESE** woman with good knowledge of English seeks job in Tokyo. Good typist. Owns machine. Please apply Box 475, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**JAPANESE** girl with full knowledge of English and some German, seeks part-time position, any capacity. Box 577, Japan Times, Yokohama.

**MAN** cook, speaks English, thoroughly experienced in foreign cuisine, best references. Apply Box 468, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**YOUNG** man, aged 23, with knowledge of English and French, seeks position anywhere. Excellent typist. Box 574, Japan Times, Yokohama.

## *Wanted to Rent, Yokohama*

**MEDIUM-SIZED** godown with small office, or without office. Apply to Box 578, Japan Times, Yokohama.

**SMALL** furnished house, preferably European style, with 4 rooms, kitchen and servant quarters including 2 bedrooms, in convenient location. Box 454, Japan Times, Tokyo.

## *Real Estate, Wanted*

**REAL** estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

## *For Rent, Yokohama*

**TWO** rooms with bath on main Bluff to gentleman. Write to Box 576, Japan Times, Yokohama.

## *For Rent, Tokyo*

**FULLY** furnished house, foreign style, two-storied; 3 rooms, bathroom upstairs; dining room, salon, kitchen, downstairs; rent ¥100. Tatsuno, 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu.

**HOUSE**, furnished including silver and linen, suitable for a single foreigner. Apply Yamada, 61, 2-chome, Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku.

**TWO-STORIED** foreign style house, 55 Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, 3 minutes to bus and tram stops. Dr. Masujima's Compound, formerly occupied by Mr. Crocker, American Embassy. 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms with gas geysers, servant quarters, garage. Apply Masujima's office. Tel. Ginza 57-4037.

## General

**BEAUTY PARLOR**

**PERMANENT** waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

**FURNITURE**

**NEW** and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES**

**ALL** religious services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Kudan 33-4320, 3469. All legal formalities including applications to police station for certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, church, etc. No tips required.

**TYPEWRITERS**

**INABA** Typewriter office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

**TRANSPORTATION AGENCY**

**TRANSPORTATION** from door to door handled economically, promptly—from your home in Japan to the one abroad. Truck, lighterage, transportation permit from custom house, shipping or any other proceedings necessary for forwarding. Plentiful supply of crating and packing materials on hand. Apply Kurasawa Transportation Agency, 126, Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

## *Instruction*

**ENGLISH** conversation as well as English composition taught by a man of wide experience, brought up and educated in America. Ishikawa, 27, Awajicho 2-chome, Kanda-ku, near Nikolai-do.

**FOREIGN** gentleman, well versed in stenography, accounting and English, gives private lessons. Reasonable rates. Apply Box 579, Japan Times, Yokohama.

**ITALIAN** lessons given by experienced teacher either at his or pupil's home. Please apply Box 474, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**PROFESSIONAL** teacher with 20 years' experience, gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Apply Box 473, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**WELL** educated Japanese woman gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Experienced. Please apply Box 461, Japan Times, Tokyo.

## *For Sale*

**CAMERA** Super Ikonta by Zeis Ikon, Tessar lens, automatic timing device, half-size photo device, with leather case and metal stand. Binoculars with leather case. Iron stove for rentan. Postage stamps and albums with stamps systematically arranged. To highest bidder. On view any afternoon. Box 472, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**COMPLETE** dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**DRAWING** room furniture set including two sofas and one large armchair, for immediate sale, no brokers. Write Box 478, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**GOLF** clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; US Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**MAGNIFICENT** foreign furniture, leather and ebony wood. Write to Box 476, Japan Times, Tokyo.

## *Wanted to Buy*

**FURNITURE**, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

**FOREIGN** furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama. Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

**PIANOS**, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku. Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

**PIANO** used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

**SEWING** machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

**USED** furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

**WANTED** 2 pairs of skiing boots, one large, the other medium size. Offers to Box 469, Japan Times, Tokyo.

## *Board and Lodging*

**TOKYO.** Furnished room with breakfast in foreign house. Box 470, Japan Times, Tokyo.

## *For Hire*

**PIANOS**, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

## Professional Notices

**DENTAL**

**HIDEYOSHI** Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3653, 2663.

**K. IIZUKA**, D.D.S. (Penn. U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 851 (8th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

**MASSAGE**

**OHNO** masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 13, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch: Karuizawa Odori.

**MEDICAL**

**OCULIST** (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

**HIBIYA-HOSPITAL.** Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

**PROF.** Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

**PROF.** Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 2-5 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

**NANKOIN** Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 3.

**DRS.** Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg. opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

**DR. H. Shimazaki**, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

**DR. M. Takahashi** (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-112, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0413.

# INFLATION BUGABOO STARES AT BRITAIN

### Social Unrest With Vexing Wage Increase Problem Haunts Isles

## N.E.I. FINANCES ROCKED

### Budget Deficit Expected to Hit Ceiling of Guilder 400 Millions

Britain is facing the menace of vicious inflation and social unrest encompassing a wage increase problem, reports the London correspondent of Neue Zuricher Zeitung at Berne.

The British Wage Arbitration Court, in consideration of the increased taxation and of the unfairness existing among certain classes of workers, approved an increase by five shillings in weekly wages for skilled workers in shipbuilding yards and metal plants who number about 2,000,000.

**From 48 to 60 Shillings**

The last November weekly wage for farm-hands was raised from 48 shillings to 60 shillings. This measure, helping to increase the purchasing power of workers, is considered inconsistent with the British Government's price stabilization policy, and at the same time, is pregnant with grave social unrest, comments the reporter

The British Railway Workers' Association is reported to have made a demand for the increase of wages of railroad workers at the time when farm-hands' wage increase was approved, and although its demand was rejected at that time the association still persists in its demand. Farm-hands' wage increase signified a boost in the price of farm produce.

**Beet-Sugar Jumps**

A jump from 75 shillings to 80 shillings in the price of beet-sugar, effected by the British Government this year, sufficiently illustrates the point. The public generally credits the Government with succeeding in checking the upward trend of prices since last April, but labor organizations apparently fail to grasp the importance of the price control policy, and are clamoring louder for higher wages.

Existence of the opposition as seen between the British Government's price control policy and the attitude toward the Government shown by labor unions is seen to be productive of grave domestic troubles, reports the Miyako Thursday.

**N.E.I. Needs Cash**

New appropriations will shortly be requested by the Government of the Netherlands East Indies from the representative January 2, called "Volksraad," (People's Council), according to reports reaching Saigon from Batavia. This measure clearly reflects the intention of the Netherlands East Indies to pay cash to as great an extent as possible for everything it buys from the United States and other Allied countries.

The Netherlands East Indies has been paying cash for war materials although it was included in the Lease-Lend bill of the United States. This policy created a budget deficit for this year which has already amounted to Guilder 350 million approximately.

**Deficit of 400 Million Guilder**

It is believed that together with this previously estimated budget deficit the total additional credits will increase the deficit for this year to over Guilder 400 millions.

In view of the fact that the war costs the Netherlands East Indies about Guilder 10 millions monthly—which is comparatively low considering what other countries, for instance, England, is spending—a further additional credit of Guilder 100 millions will be requested by the Government.

It is further reported that the Netherlands East Indies will undoubtedly issue an order for the Lease-Lend materials which are estimated around Guilder 150 millions.

The Netherlands East Indies is now heading toward the most difficult financial year and the Government intends or is rather obliged to take the strongest measures.

In this connection, further heightening of tax as one means of reducing the considerable deficit is expected. If the Government's plan is approved, the income tax, for instance, which is already extraordinary, will be further increased, whereafter the highest income will be taxed 64 per cent.

A much better example of the stringent financial measures is the fact that incomes over a maximum of Guilder 120 thousands annually will be taxed 90 per cent.

## Fishery Merger Concluded

Negotiation for the establishment of a new firm through the merger between the Northern Japan Fishery Company (capital ¥22,900,000) and the Northern Kurile Fishery Product Company (capital ¥1,000,000) came to successful conclusion, and a tentative agreement was signed on January 21.

The new company will have a capital of ¥28,000,000, shares to the values of ¥16,000,000 and ¥12,000,000 being held by the Northern Japan Fishery Company and the Northern Kurile Fishery Product Company, respectively.

## Bank of Japan Accounts

January 22
(In ¥1,000)

| | |
|---|---|
| Note Issues | 4,902,480 |
| Over Issues | 202,480 |
| Deposits | 655,346 |
| Loans | 474,243 |

## Bill Clearings

January 22
(In ¥1,000)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Cleared | 185,238 | 150,967 |
| Balance | 34,084 | 24,512 |

## *Central Reserve Bank Of China Notes Trusted As Deposits Set Mark*

**Indicating the mounting confidence among the Chinese public on the Central Reserve Bank of China notes, deposits in the Shanghai Branch of the chartered bank recorded a high level of 320,000,000 yuan on January 19, just 12 months after the opening of the branch office. Loans as of January 19 were registered at 67,000,000 yuan. Meanwhile a dinner party in celebration of the first anniversary of the opening of the branch office was held in Shanghai, Tuesday, attended by officials of the Japanese and Nanking Governments, high-ranking Japanese Army and Naval officers as well as Japanese and Chinese business leaders.**

# MARKET SENTIMENT SHOWS FIRM TONE

### Premier General Tojo's Speech Before Diet Invigorates Traders

The bourse issue indicated a very strong tone on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Thursday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The speech made by Premier General Hideki Tojo in the Diet on Wednesday, in which the Premier clarified Japan's purpose of the War of Greater East Asia, and the concrete steps to be taken by the Japanese Government for establishing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was greatly welcomed by all traders. Consequently the market was cheerful from the very beginning and considerably buyings at a decline were conducted in the first call.

**All Shares Advanced**

Supported by the buyings, nearly all shares advanced and above all Teikoku Rayon, new, Dai Nippon Brewery, and Japan Sugar, new, soared remarkably.

In the long-term division, Tokyo Rayon, Odawara Express, and Nichiro Fishery, new, gained about ¥2 each.

Tokyo Exchange opened in the short-term division at ¥135.50, the same as its closing price on the previous day, and rallied up to ¥135.80 toward the close of the morning session. In the afternoon, however, it was maintained weakly and closed at ¥134.80.

N.Y.K. was bought rather heavily and a marked recovery was shown for Japan Sugar, new, and Japan Fishery Product, new.

**Long-Term Market**

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

| First Section | Clos. | | Feb. | Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuji Spinning (50) | 64.8 | u1.4 | .... | 65.6 |
| Do. new (25) | 36.4 | u .8 | 36.5 | 37.0 |
| Kanegafuchi Spin (50) | 154.6 | u3.0 | 155.0 | 155.6 |
| Do. new (25) | 97.3 | u3.4 | 97.5 | 97.9 |
| Teikoku Rayon (50) | 100.5 | u1.3 | 100.0 | 101.0 |
| Do. new (37½) | .... | .... | 90.7 | 90.3 |
| Toyo Rayon, new (50) | .... | .... | 74.1 | 74.9 |
| Tokyo Rayon (50) | 36.8 | u3.8 | 34.6 | 35.0 |
| Tokyo Light (50) | 68.0 | .... | .... | .... |
| **Second Section** | | | | |
| N. Y. K. (50- | 112.5 | u2.4 | 113.0 | 113.3 |
| Do. new (37½- | 95.9 | .... | 96.6 | 97.3 |
| O. S. K. (50- | 102.5 | .... | 102.0 | 102.4 |
| Do. new (37½) | 85.0 | u3.5 | 85.4 | 85.6 |
| Ishikawajima S.B. (50) | 82.5 | u1.2 | 83.0 | 83.5 |
| Do. new (25) | .... | .... | 55.2 | 55.8 |
| Uraga Dock (50) | 88.5 | u1.5 | 89.0 | 90.5 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy (50) | 104.6 | u1.2 | 103.8 | 104.4 |
| Hitachi Works (50) | 76.5 | u .5 | 77.2 | 77.7 |
| **Third Section** | | | | |
| S. M. Railway (50) | .... | .... | .... | 68.5 |
| Japan Fat (50) | 63.3 | .... | .... | 64.4 |
| Japan Soda (25) | .... | .... | .... | 31.9 |
| Japan Oil (50) | 82.7 | u .7 | 83.1 | 84.0 |
| Karafuto Oil (50) | 51.9 | u1.8 | 52.0 | 52.7 |
| Nichiro Fish (50) | .... | .... | 75.7 | 75.7 |

**Government Bonds**

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kogo 5s | 106.05 | 106.05 | 106.05 | 106.05 |
| Second 5s | 106.00 | 106.00 | 106.00 | 106.00 |
| First 4s | 102.85 | 102.85 | 102.85 | 102.85 |

**Short-Term Market**

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Stock, new | 135.9 | 135.9 | 134.8 | 134.8 |
| N. Y. K., old | 111.6 | 112.2 | 111.6 | 112.2 |
| N. Y. K., new | 94.7 | 96.9 | 94.5 | 95.8 |
| Kanegafuchi Spin | 154.0 | 154.0 | 153.1 | 153.1 |
| Kanegafuchi, new | 93.9 | 96.9 | 96.5 | 96.5 |
| Teikoku Rayon, n. | 90.1 | 90.5 | 89.6 | 89.6 |
| Osaka Stock, new | 75.0 | 75.1 | 74.6 | 74.7 |
| S. M. Railway | 68.0 | 68.0 | 67.3 | 67.9 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy | 104.0 | 104.0 | 103.7 | 103.7 |
| Tokyo Light | 68.2 | 68.2 | 68.0 | 68.0 |
| Hitachi Works | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.4 |
| Japan Steel Tube | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.3 | 77.3 |
| Japan Oil | 82.8 | 83.1 | 82.8 | 83.1 |
| Japan Mining | 64.9 | 64.9 | 64.7 | 64.7 |
| Manchuria Ind | 60.8 | 63.1 | 60.8 | 63.1 |

## LONDON BOURSE FLUTTERS

### Pessimism Permeates Traders as Japanese Continue to Sweep Malaya

Reflecting the pessimistic view of London regarding the development of the war with Japan in the southwestern Pacific, a flurry developed on the London stock exchange Tuesday, says a Domei dispatch from Madrid. The successful occupation by the Japanese troops of Tavoy in Burma supplied the exchange with unfavorable factors.

Commenting on the uneasy condition prevailing on the London bourse, a London correspondent of the Ya, a newspaper in Madrid reports that the defeat of the British forces in Malaya gave a bad reaction on jobbers in the British capital.

British investments in the rubber planting industry of Malaya, continues the correspondent, amount to such a high level as £100,000,000 and the tin mining industry, £8,000,000. Malay minings made a sharp drop of about 40 per cent during last few days.

## Terao Believed Quitting

Susumu Terao, vice-president of the Teikoku Petroleum Company, is believed will resign from his present post shortly, the Nikkan Kogyo reports. Most probably Mr. Terao will be succeeded by Kakichi Takeuchi, former president of the Planning Board, the paper understands.

# U.S. IRON INDUSTRY GIVEN DEATH BLOW

### P.I. Manganese Which America Had Depended on Now in Japanese Hands

Japan's control over manganese ore in the Philippines, following the successful military operations in the American possession has dealt a fatal blow to the United States iron manufacturing industry, says Dr. Torajiro Kamiji, professor at the Kyoto Imperial University, in his article entitled "Mineral Resources in the Philippines," which appeared in the January 22 issue of the Nikkan Kogyo.

"It has been well known for about 25 years that there are enormous deposits of manganese ore in Philippine Islands," declares Dr. Kamiji, "but comparatively high shipping rates for the mineral and other economic factors greatly handicapped the manganese mining industry there, so that the majority of the mines had been left undeveloped until 1937.

**American Want Increased**

"Since the United States started the national defense campaign, however, American demand for Philippine manganese which is indispensable for the iron manufacturing industry continued to boost year after year, resulting in a recent increase in the number of manganese mining companies to 33 firms.

"The yearly manganese output in the United States, despite brisk domestic demand, averages about 20,000 tons, and the country had hitherto depended chiefly on the supply from the Soviet Union, Africa, British India, Cuba and Brazil. Since the importation from the Soviet Union was suspended owing to the onset of the German-Soviet War, the Philippines was the next most important supplier of the ore.

**P.I. Quality Superior**

"The quality of manganese ore produced in Philippine Islands is considerably higher than the products of the Soviet Union, Brazil and Africa. According to the trade returns, the Philippines exported a great amount of the ore to Japan, although the United States was the most important buyer.

"Chrome ore, a vital material for steel alloy, is another important product of the Philippines. Practically the whole of America's demand for chrome ore is met by its overseas supplies, especially from South Africa, Cuba, New Caledonia and the Philippines, the imports for the year 1938 totaling 554,000 tons.

## NAZI INDUSTRY STRONG DESPITE ENEMY REPORT

### Rationalization to Be Followed But It Will Increase Production

"German industry must undergo rationalization of its enterprises and, as a result its productivity will be boosted even greater than before," declared Josef Vinsch, the director of the financial department of the Duetsche Algemeine Zeitung at a meeting of foreign correspondents January 20, to refute Anglo-American propaganda to the effect that the prospective decline of German industrial activities is in progress, reports the Miyako, Thursday.

Rumors were being circulated by anti-Axis nations predicting that German industry, having reached its peak, is bound to commence declining. Dr. Vinsch in refuting the truth of such empty babblings, stated:

"It is true that German industry must undergo a thorough-going rationalization, but with an aim to boost its output by means of concentrating industrial activities and skilled workers into larger plants of higher efficiency. The number of factories which were compelled to terminate their output during the past two and half years of the war is quite small, proving how few plants were of low efficiency. Anti-Axis papers quite miss their mark in predicting a decline will set in German industry. They will taste the same repetition of unpleasant disappointment in this connection as they did last winter."

# *BUSINESSMEN OVERSEAS*

### Oji Paper Company in Karafuto Largest of Its Kind in East Asia—Influence So Big That Every Part of Big Island Feels Hand

By HIROMU HIGUCHI
Author of "Mighty Money Men," "Money Penners," "Business Behind the Barrage, Etc.

The largest in size and the best in financial status of all financial institutions in Hokkaido is the Industrial Bank of Hokkaido, which was inaugurated in the middle of the Meiji era.

Although the bank, unlike other chartered banks in Chosen or Taiwan, did not assume the leadership in directing the local business affairs, it, nevertheless, made a great contribution toward the industrial development of the island. In short, the financial setup of Hokkaido is not yet large enough to embrace all large industries in the province.

For example, the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company in Muroran has its own financial background, and so do the Nichiro Fishery Company in Hakodate, the Oji Paper Company in Tomakomai and the Hokkaido Sugar Company in Obihiro.

**Fish, Timber Economy**

The economy of Karafuto chiefly rests on fish and timber. There are many large manufacturers of lumber and of canned fish, but one who really dominates the business world of Karafuto is the Oji Paper interest.

The Oji Paper Company, the largest of its kind in East Asia, has its own paper mills everywhere in the southern half of the island, and controls not only the paper manufacturing industry but the production of pulp, the power industry, coal mining as well as transportation enterprises on land and sea.

The position that the Oji Paper Company now occupies in industrial Karafuto is so large that practically nothing would remain there if that great paper interest is taken away from Karafuto.

In North Karafuto, there are the Kita Karafuto Mining Company and the Kita Karafuto Petroleum Company, which represent Japan's greatest rights and interests in the northern frontier region.

**Mandated Islands Successful**

Nearly 30 years have elapsed since a handful of islands in the South Seas were brought under Japanese control as a consequence to the last Great War. Japan was very successful in the administration of the mandated islands in these southern waters.

To promote the industrialization of these tiny islands, Japan established the South Seas Region Development Company and commenced the manufacture of sugar. As time went on, the scale of business was expanded gradually and today, the company is engaged in fishery, and the production of alcohol from potatoes in addition to the manufacture of sugar on a large scale.

The president of the company is Haruji Matsue. At first, Mr. Matsue was a mere employe of a sugar company. Capitalized on his wide knowledge of sugar and rich experience in the manufacture of sugar and the cultivation of sugar canes in the tropics, he climbed up step by step until he was made the head of the said company which has begun to attract the attention of the Japanese in recent years.

# WHEELS OF INDUSTRY OF U.S. SLOW DOWN

### Tin and Tungsten Supplies Cut Off as Japan Gains In Pacific War

With tin and tungsten supplies cut off by Japan, American industries are feeling greatly inconvenienced and handicapped, writes Shiro Ishida in a signed article in the Asahi, Thursday. This decline in the supply of tin means the crippling of America's automobile industry, so vital in its war project, while the people will be compelled to forego all manner of tinned luxuries.

Contrarily Japan, with the new supply of tin in its command, will not only have a sufficiency, to continue its normal tin-consuming industry, but will retain a surplus for the manufacture of machinery, the quality of which will be vastly improved by the use of this rust-resisting material. Also, if occasion is called for this metal could even substitute for lead.

**Tungsten in E. Asia**

Approximately 50 per cent of the world's tungsten output is produced in China, mainly from Kuanghsi Province. Other important producing areas are Burma with 18 per cent, and the Malay Peninsula with five per cent. The combined efforts of the United States and South America produces no greater amount than approximately 20 per cent of the world's output.

Tungsten is indispensable for the manufacture of special grade steel, especially in tool manufacture. Without this metal the American industry is bound to be curtailed. Regardless of how high their output, machine tools will not be of a high quality without the use of tungsten.

**U.S. to Feel Shortage**

In other words, the shortage of tungsten-tools will obviously bring about an abrupt decline in the production of machine tools in the United States.

The occupation of Hongkong, the fall of Burma, and the capture of Malaya by the Imperial Forces will bring forth a far reaching result. Through these unprecedented successes, the promise of a rich supply of aluminum, tin and tungsten resources to the Co-Prosperity Sphere is realized, promoting Japan's strategic and peace industries, while on the other hand rendering American industry helpless. Thus, America's complete defeat by the glorious Imperial Forces will be expedited, concluded Mr. Ishida.

# SHIPBUILDERS MEET TO TALK EXPANSION

### Wartime Program Wanted Accelerated; 8,000-Ton Vessels Advised

A meeting of the board of directors of the Shipowners' Association was held Wednesday, in Kobe, to discuss shipbuilding, and the shipbuilding fund policy, to accelerate the wartime shipbuilding program, in accordance with the Government instructions, the Nichi Nichi reports.

Ships standardized around 8,000 tons were considered most suitable from the points of view of size of crew, fuel economy, comparatively large bottom space, and suited for ports in the South Seas.

**Type of Ships Advised**

The tonnage of the above-mentioned types of ship lies between the B. C. type (B type denotes ship of 5,000 tons; C type 3,000 tons) recommended by the Government, and the A. B. type (A type 10,000 tons) which stands for the present standard type.

"Owned capital" was the policy advocated for the maintenance of a healthy finance in the shipbuilding industry, and for the raising of funds a resolution was passed to submit an appeal to the authorities for the granting of priority attention to this industry.

The recommended program will be submitted to the authorities after approval at the meeting of the association's officers January 24.

# ADVISES UTILIZATION OF CHINESE CAPITAL

### Shanghai Dispatch Advises Idle Money in City Be Used For Business

It is now high time to mobilize Chinese capital, the most of which is being kept idle among big native industrialists and traders in Shanghai and other large cities, for the development of the natural resources on the Continent in cooperation with Japanese economists, says a Shanghai dispatch to the Chugai Shogyo.

When the present hostilities broke out between Japan and China in July, 1937, a majority of the expert economists in this country anticipated that the war would soon deprive Shanghai of its great industrial and commercial prosperity. Contrary to the general expectations, however, this great metropolitan port-city of Central China managed to avert the anticipated crisis and kept up its prosperity, though in quite an abnormal way, until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

**Anglo-Saxons Nobody**

The war has wiped out all the American and British influence from Shanghai, and at the same time, cut off the relations between it and the Chungking regime. The abnormal industrial and commercial prosperity which Shanghai was allowed to enjoy until the start of the current war was due mainly to the support of Shanghai by the United States and British Governments which made possible the continuous flow of supplies from America and Britain to Chungking via Shanghai.

The only way to save Shanghai from financial depression, and restore the great prosperity which it once enjoyed, says the dispatch, is the participation of Chinese capitalists, industrialists, and merchants in the development projects which are being carried out by the Japanese on a large scale in the Japanese occupied areas of the Continent today.

The National Government of China at Nanking, in close collaboration with Japan, made attempts time and again in the past to divert loose native funds to the channels of industrialization and economic restoration of the war-affected zones on the Continent. In most cases, these attempts failed for the following reasons:

1. Chinese capitalists who tried to cooperate with Japan in the industrial development of China had to face constantly the danger of being attacked by Chungking terrorists. As a matter of fact, several noted Chinese businessmen have given up hope of cooperating with Japan because of this danger.

2. In the past, it was more advantageous for most Chinese capitalists to collaborate with the United States and Britain than with Japan. Naturally, few of them invested their capital in the enterprises which were started by Japan after the outbreak of the China Affair for the industrial development of China.

3. Japan and the National Government of China at Nanking had fewer well-organized banking facilities in China than Britain and America had. Consequently more Chinese capital was absorbed into British and American banks.

Today, Shanghai has been completely freed from Chungking terrorists, and the exploitation by British and American interests. Chinese capitalists who know that Hongkong has fallen into Japanese hands, and that it is absolutely impossible to invest their capital in the industries under the management of the Chungking regime, will soon find out for themselves that nothing but the economic cooperation of Japan and China will be able to save their own country from economic collapse, and their own property from being reduced to naught.

## *Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities*

**Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:**

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term | 134.8 | — .70 |
| N.Y.K., new, short-term | 95.8 | + 1.50 |
| Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term | 96.5 | + .80 |
| Yokohama raw silk forward | 15.82 | Same |
| Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent | 106.05 | Same |

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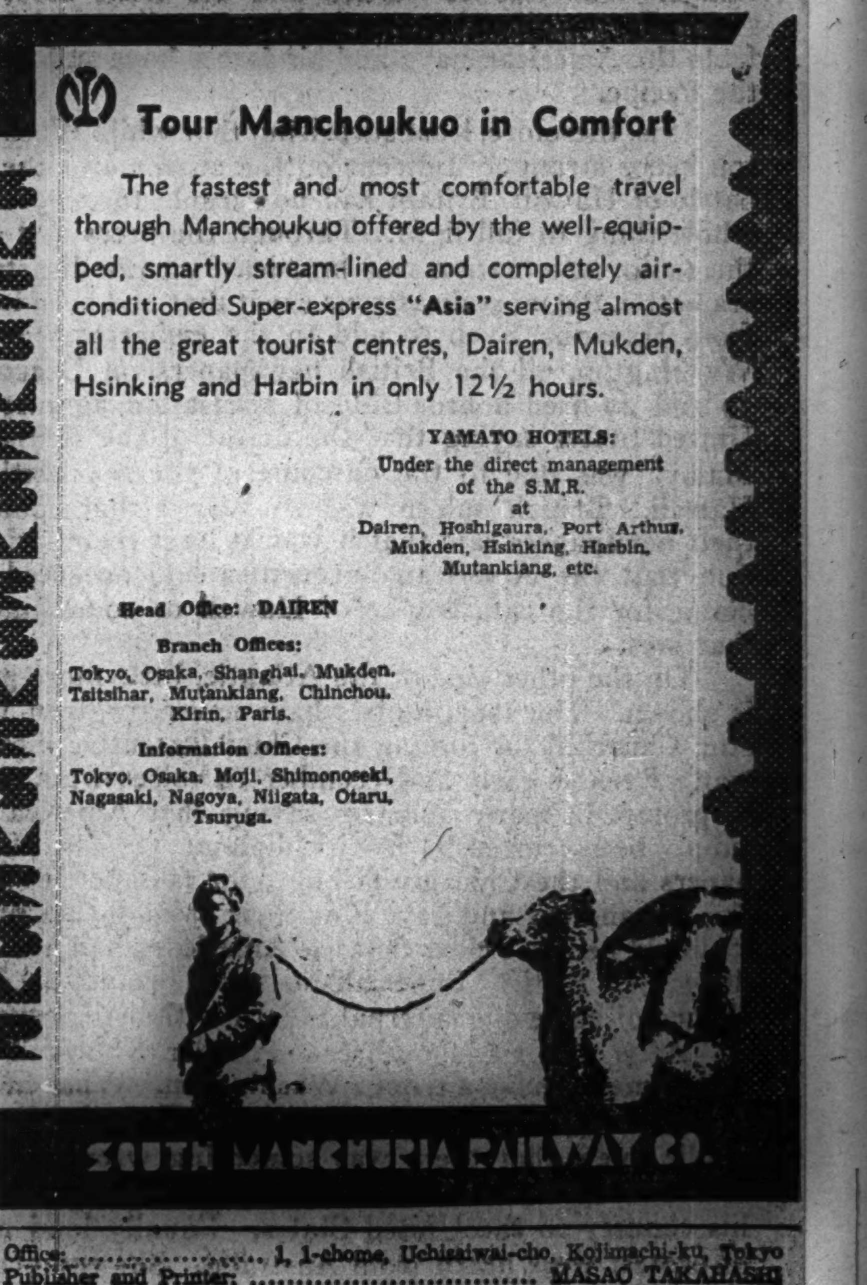

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1942

## Anglo-American Discord

Frantic efforts are being made to project a new spirit into the Anglo-American alignment as evidenced by the formation of the anti-Axis combine of 26 countries and the setting up of a unified command for the allied army and navy forces. All this is deemed necessary in view of the series of reverses that they suffered in Hawaii, the Philippines and Malaya. The shocked morale of the American and British fighting machines must be mended even as their battered ranks must be reformed, if any efficiency is expected.

But it is a question of acute interest whether these two countries will be able to compose all their differences. As a matter of fact, these countries had been at variance before the outbreak of the War of East Asia, at least with regard to the lines of policy taken toward Japan. This cleavage between London and Washington has evidently remained in no small part even after the war broke out. No defeat suffered so far was apparently sufficient to put either of their chancelleries in a proper mood or sense to function with better teamwork. Hence, they still fail to mend their battered and bruised fronts. Where they might have united to restore their shattered prestige, at least for the inspiration of those small countries which have always looked to them as sources of spiritual encouragement and material hope, they are still seen to stand separate and asunder.

It may be observed that Britain was never too keen for trouble with Japan. British statesmen wanted only what would be just short of war with Japan. Germany's military pressure in Europe was bad enough. In Asia Japan's cooperation was thought valuable for the security of India and other possessions. In spite of Winston Churchill's unsolicited pledge of fighting Japan within the hour of American declaration of war against Japan, the British nation can never forgive President Roosevelt for dragging them into the war which would not have been possible but for his miscalculations. That he is guilty of miscalculation is beyond question: For even if he knew, as undoubtedly he did, that Britain would never be able to hold Hongkong or Borneo very long in the event of a war with Japan, he could never have hazarded the risk of provoking war with Japan had he known that his navy would lose Pearl Harbor and the Pacific fleet and its base in the archipelago which his namesake predecessor had little compunction to seize from the Spanish.

Since America had so many of her warships sunk in the watery grave of Hawaii and so many of her warplanes buried in the mud of Luzon, waves of public indignation have swept the British Isles. The British believe that their army in Malaya would never have met with so many reverses had the United States held mastery of the air or command of the sea over the Pacific area, although, except for the American navy itself, its supremacy over the Pacific had never been recognized by those who ought to know about such things. The loss of Borneo and the crisis faced by Australia are likewise ascribed to the disgraceful defeats the American navy and air forces have suffered in the Pacific.

It is, therefore, least surprising that while Washington keeps strangely reticent on the outcome of the sea battle of Hawaii, Britain had no scruple to expose the whole thing to full light. Through the press and over the radio, information was broadcast on the disastrous sea battle, the most disastrous event that had been heard from Hawaii. Even to add to the embarrassment of Washington, all the British newspapers on December 19 and 20 fired a broadside of accusation against the United States saying that the defeat of the British in Malaya was due to the outcome of the sea battle of Hawaii. British spleen was so stirred that some of their newspapers said that it was at least their satisfaction that the American authorities had accepted the blame for the catastrophe of Hawaii or something of that sort.

On the other side of the Atlantic, little more grace is shown. The Isolationists have never forgiven Winston Churchill for forcing the Chief Executive into the war. Even as early as December 10 voices were raised in protest in many quarters saying that America had simply been tricked by British diplomacy. The Hearst papers and the Chicago Tribune, for instance, took up the hue and cry and gave it as their opinion that unless it should be made clear that the Americans had not been duped by British Imperialism, there would be little chance of achieving internal accord within the country.

After the war's outbreak Premier Churchill lost little time to make a trip to Washington. What he had gone there for remained unknown. But the British public knew that there was something wrong. Some said that their Prime Minister had gone over to sell his country to the United States. Equally loud notes of protest were heard from Australia. She complained that she was not getting, as she by all rights should have, either attention or support from the mother country for which she had spared so many of her sons and contributed so much of her material and wealth. Australia threatened that she would break off with Britain and throw herself under American protection.

Australia's ire and protest were quite understandable. But those who had suspected the United States of casting a coveteous eye on Australia as Britain's legacy looked very wise. It was not surprising that no small section of the British public was given a fit when some talks of an Australian-American military alliance began to be heard from the other side of the Atlantic.

To make confusion worse confounded, the American public was next upset when General Wavell was appointed commander-in-chief of the Allied forces. Indignation was highest in military quarters. President Roosevelt, in order to pacify these quarters, had to tell them that the second in command of the Allied forces was an American and that Admiral Hart was the supreme commander of the Allied naval forces, although the Chief Executive failed to say what remained of the American or British or Dutch navies in the Pacific.

One of the most impressive features of the American and British combine is the basic differences which keep them as far apart as ever. If they found it difficult to compose their differences in time of peace or when the Pacific, true to its name, ran placidly, there now must be even more difficulty to bring them together. For both America and Britain are playing a losing game in East Asia. Whatever they have done to patch up their old differences they have hardly been successful. Their gestures have done little to win back their lost prestige. Their friendship has been put to the test even as their war machines have been put to the test of power. And their friendship has been found wanting as their fighting machines were found wanting on the first day of the war.

## WARS, PAST AND PRESENT, TOLD IN PICTURE BY JAPANESE ARTISTS

### Contrary to Western Art, Drawings of Battle Scenes Highly Artistic From Olden Times

By ICHIMATSU TANAKA

Travel in Japan

What struck me most after studying Western history in my secondary school days was how cunningly the wars of those foreign countries had been maneuvered and how mercilessly and ruthlessly they had been fought. In other words, they were too treacherously Machiavellistic. Compared with these struggles, the wars in Japan in olden times were like children's puerilely innocent and beautifully playful.

The difference, however, is only too natural when we consider that in Western countries wars were fought between two or more diverse peoples, while in Japan they were mostly mere internal disturbances arising from local feudalistic antagonism. Still, we must not forget that the significant factor underlying the dissimilarity is to be found in the innate racial characteristics of the Japanese people, which are simplicity and vivacity. The Japanese lack insidious and guileful traits as compared with peoples of other countries.

**Optimistic and Cheerful**

Today Japan is often misunderstood as a bellicose nation, while in truth it has been its natural course, since the Meiji era, to protect itself from the invading force of foreign powers and to liberate the East from their exploiting grasp. By nature the Japanese are optimistic and cheerful. These inherent traits can easily be traced and readily understood from an examination of the religious faith and the cultural life of the Japanese from olden times; but they will be still more clearly obvious from a study of the various phases of the wars which have occurred in the past.

It was only after the 12th century that internecine strife in this country began frequently to figure in the nation's history. And the most prominent features of the wars in those days lay more in the beauty of armor and trappings than in the battles themselves. Warriors clad in highly picturesque outfits went forth to the battlefields, and after finding worthy opponents formally introduced themselves as the sons or grandsons of illustrious ancestors. These formal greetings having been dully exchanged in the prescribed manner, they finally fell to blows with their weapons, the outcome sometimes being fatal and sometimes otherwise.

**Sanguinary Conduct**

Of course, such battlefield ceremonials were not confined to Japan alone, but the important point to emphasize is that fighting in Japan during the Middle Ages was for the most part characterized by the beauty of armorial ensembles and militant ceremonials, and that sanguinary conduct on the battlefield was neither the primary motive or feature of the match.

Fighting as a whole had been greatly romanticized. Therefore drawings of war scenes were principally directed at achieving representations of the contestants in colorful armor and in a romantic atmosphere. Scenes of terror and dread, and the more revolting aspects of realism were strikingly few.

Critics frequently declare that the Japanese arts are not realistic as compared with those of the West. It is true that there are a few instances where the finished product or resulting effect seems far removed from actual life. This tendency cannot be solved by the simple observation that Japanese have no talent for realistic representation; on the contrary, it actually rests in the strong inclination of the Japanese temperament to weave the more symbolic, decorative, and formalistic beauty into the inner meaning of the arts, and to avoid the blatantly realistic as the goal and object of the true nature of artistic essence.

**Media of Artistic Expression**

It can therefore be easily inferred that the horrible and ghastly side of wars would hardly be likely to become the themes of the Japanese arts. However, as explained above, since wars in this country were unquestionably romantic and incredibly rich in decorative beauty, it is but natural that these subjects were chosen as appropriate media of artistic expression.

After all, war differs decidedly from commonplace routine, as it involves a time when a man's very life hangs in the balance. This critical situation marks the super-momentous hour of his existence, when the most sublime spiritual beauty comes to the surface and the greatest courage is displayed. And the Japanese had in other times discovered within that noble exhibition a special world distinguished by poetic gallantry and various aspects of aesthetic splendor.

Therefore this supreme phase of human experience often became the most suitable subject for tragic literature. Further, in the genre of the picture-scroll—an art, originated in this country, in which literature and painting are interwoven—there are to be found many instances revealing that such war tales had been the principal inspiration.

**Glorious Battles Fought**

Toward the end of the 12th century, when warriors in Japan began to establish their own feudal governments. Among outstanding examples are the Nine Years' War (1056-1064) and the Three Years' War (1086-1089), in which the two generals Minamoto-no-Yoriyoshi and Minamoto-no-Yoshiiye, father and son, distinguished themselves; the two civil wars of the Hogen era (1156) and the Heiji era (1159) through which Taira-no-Kiyomori gained supreme power over the country in Kyoto; and the successive battles in the era of Jyuei, when two brothers, Minamoto-no-Yoritomo and Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune, overthrew the House of Taira and established a military government at Kamakura.

During the course of all these internal disturbances, there were instances of many glorious deeds on the part of famous warriors as well as tragic episodes affecting the defeated parties. The valorous exploits of these beautifully clad warriors in the heat of action can well be imagined from the picture-scrolls depicting such old-time battle scenes.

A high degree of beauty is noticeable likewise in the armor worn by knights of the Middle Ages in the West, but Japanese armorial outfits possess a characteristic decorative form of their own. Made of pieces of leather interwoven with highly colored string, they are not only practical, but are also capable of diverse variations in decorative finishings, with the result that the appearance of the warriors who wore them was extremely attractive.

**Splendid Accouterments**

Indeed, these splendid accouterments hardly look as if they had been designed for the prosaic purposes of the battlefield. The artists of olden times showed an irresistible tendency to make the most of these aesthetic factors in their war pictures, throwing themselves heart and soul into portraying the armored figures of well-known heroes.

The extant picture-scrolls depicting battle scenes were for the most part produced in the years between the 13th and the 14th centuries. Among them the most representative is that of the battle of "Heiji" (There is one copy each at the Tokyo Imperial Household Museum, in the collection of Baron Iwasaki, and at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts)

In all of these scrolls, not only is the beauty of the armored warriors adeptly brought out, but the athletic postures of the men are accurately expressed; the detailed composition complies minutely with the degree of importance due each component part and person, and the violent atmosphere of the combat is vividly aparent. Besides

(Continued From Page 4)

## READERS IN COUNCIL

### *Japan's Achievement Admired*

To the Editor:

The Managing Committee of the Indian Silk Merchants' Association of Kobe which met on January 20, in the Association Hall Kobe, passed unanimously the following resolution.

"That the Managing Committee of the Association place on record their sense of deep admiration for and congratulate the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy upon their speedy achievement of brilliant and unprecedented war-results and the Committee confidently hope that all Asiatic Nations will truly be inspired by their such continued and remarkable successes."

THE INDIAN SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF KOBE

Kobe, January 21, 1942.

### *Case of the Lexington*

To the Editor:

"Where is the U.S. Navy?" has been the cry of the American public. Answering this question, a Japanese submarine proved to the world that there was one American warship at least (and a big one, too) in waters west of Hawaii when it sank the world's largest aircraft carrier Lexington, the pride of the U.S. Navy.

From the Californian coast to the Malayan waters, our submarines are actively searching enemy craft from under the blue Pacific waters. By the 25th of last month, Japanese searaiders sent to the bottom ten enemy warships amounting to seventy thousand tons, inflicted serious damage on three vessels totaling thirty thousand tons, and gave heavy blows to five craft amounting to forty thousand tons.

It must be still fresh in our memory that another American seaplane tender Langley was torpedoed by our submarine and sunk in Philippine waters on January 8. We understand that Admiral Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic fleet, and Admiral Nimitz, new Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific fleet, are authorities on submarine warfare, but American submarines so far have slightly damaged a small merchant vessel, the Unkai Maru No. 1, and sank a hospital ship, the Harbin Maru, in flagrant violation of The Hague Treaty of 1907 and in ruthless disregard of humanity. The Japanese regard this as the most regrettable incident since the outbreak of the war.

Sinking of the Lexington is another serious blow to the Allied forces after the disastrous knockdown of the U.S. Pacific fleet in Hawaiian waters and the sinking of two British battleships in Malayan waters. It is a pity that the British Empire and the United States have to rely on the meager navy of the Dutch East Indies to protect their forces in East Asia.

To destroy merchant vessels is of secondary importance to our submarines. Their main business is to smash enemy battleships. For 20 years since the Washington Treaty, the Japanese submarines have patiently waited for an opportunity to show their real fighting ability; the insulking 5:5:3 ratio which was imposed on us by the treaty has never been forgotten by our Navy. To compensate for this quantitative inferiority, our Navy has made a special study and improved submarine tactics.

The sinking of the Langley and the Lexington is only the beginning of the activity of our submarines. From now on, our submarines will strive to send the Allied fleet to the bottom of not only the Pacific but of the six other seas. No matter how much the United States may spend for building battleships and no matter how desperately America rushes to attain the mass production of sea craft, its products will be good only as targets for our submarines.

F. K.

Tokyo, January 22, 1942.

## Publications Received

Commerce Japan; a quarterly, No. 15, December, 1941 (in English, French and Spanish). Publishers, the Japan Foreign Trade Federation, Tokyo. Printed on high grade art paper, the magazine is fully devoted to the introduction and understanding of the various phases of Japanese trade, industry and culture in a scholarly way. Profusely illustrated in color as well as in black and white. The feature articles: Ringing Out the Year 1941, Japan's Import of Raw Cotton, Japan's Cotton Industry, Flour, Goldfish, Printing Ink, Sugar, Japanese Sculptures of Old, and the Moon-Maiden.

Travel in Japan, Vol VII, No. 2, 1942 (in English); a quarterly; publishers, the Board of Tourist Industry, Tokyo. Printed on high grade art paper with illustrations, the magazine as usual contains several articles of interest relating to the cultural life of Japan. The feature articles: Aso-Vulcan's Workshop, Science Looks at Marine Life, Wars Past and Present As Depicted by Our Artists, Lamp Manufacture in Japan, and Developing Craftsmanship in School Children.

Shisei Shuho; a weekly report on the city administration, No. 143 dated January 17, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Municipal Government. The leading articles: the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the Tokyo Harbor, and the Revised Air Defense Law.

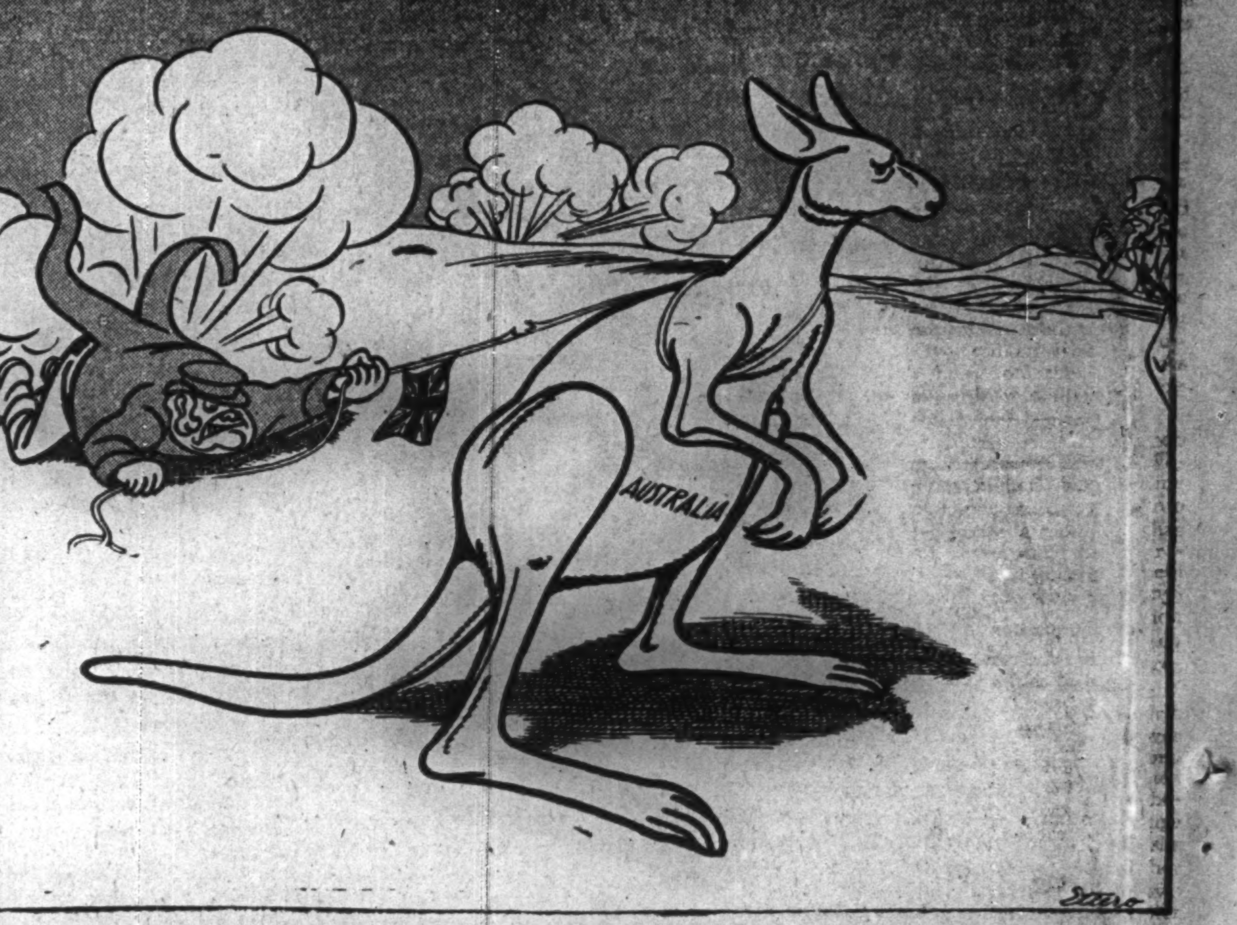
A pamphlet containing the explanation and articles of the meat distribution control regulations (in Japanese). Publishers, the Central Price Control Cooperative Council, Tokyo.

Gaiko (Diplomacy); a publication issued three times a month, No. 508 dated January 11, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Shimbun-sha, Tokyo. The leading articles: the Meaning of the Occupation of Manila, the Dawn of the New East Asia, and A Turning-Point of America's Foreign Policy.

Gekkan Tow, Vol. IX, No. 12, December, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gekkan Tow-sha, Tokyo. A monthly magazine devoted to the study of chemical subjects.

Chitsujo (Order); a monthly magazine, Vol. 6, No. 1, January, 1942 (in Japanese.) Publishers, the Dai Nippon Kyokai, Tokyo. The leading articles: Hostility Exists in Us, and the Youth and Life.

## Losing Confidence



"The Commonwealth Government of Australia has threatened to sever all ties with Great Britain unless immediate aid is sent to the Anzacs," according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to the Nichi Nichi (January 15, 1942.)

## SIMILARITIES IN NATIONAL LIFE SEEN BETWEEN JAPAN AND BURMA

### Striking Resemblances Noticeable in Nation's Origin, Peoples' Sentiment and Mode of Living

By AMAR LAHIRI

Unknown to historians and scholars, there exists a number of striking similarities between things Japanese and the Burmese way of life. The Burmese conception of the State when compared to the Japanese traditional ideal, it is seen that like Japan, Burma believes that its people have descended from a divine land and that before human civilization made its debut, it had been the home of gods and spirits (Nats). The Italian missionary Sangermano minutely describes the age of gods in Burma and indicates that the Burmese mythology tends to prove the existence of divine rule in the country many milleniums ago.

Just as Japanese Nihon Shoki and Kojiki chronicle the details of the divinity of the Japanese Empire, the age of gods and the divine origin, so the Burmese mythology stressing the country's heavenly concourse and ideologies, adds that although the people of Burma are short in physical form, they are the most virile humans of the gods' good earth, and, strange to say, points out that a certain people of small height residing in the land beyond the sea are aspiring to solemnize closer contacts with other divine nations. Though this legendary saying does not mention primitive Japan by name, it is certain that it is referring to Japan of the archaic period.

**Before Dawn of Civilization**

Noting the trend of the legendary beliefs in either country, it is presumed that before the dawn of civilization when the first human migration started from Central Asia, there had been either fragmentary or stray contacts with the primitive settlers of Japan and Burma during the course of their travels for settlements. Certain Japanese scholars believe that the pilgrim fathers of the Yamato race came from Mongolia and that they belonged to the Tungup family.

A few Burmese historians are of the opinion that the earliest race to inhabit Burma was of Mongolian type although it is definitely known that what can be called the first Burmese kingdom was established by Abiraja in 650 B.C., an Indian prince belonging to the Sakya (Indo-Aryan) family. Even then it is said that before the infiltration of the Indo-Aryans into Northwest Burma and adjacent southern regions, a certain migratory Mongol tribe had settled down in the extreme north, becoming the earliest ancestor of the Shan tribe. This prehistoric Mongol pastoral clan, believed to be an offshoot of the Central Asian Tartar branch, had journeyed southward finally arriving at the Salween valley in quest of better climates and pastoral settlements. If this viewpoint is given due credence, it will be observed that about the same time another Mongol tribe other than the ancestors of the Ainus began moving eastward, with the result that it eventually came to settle down in a group of islands, now known as Japan.

Therefore, it can be said that when the Mongol migration started it is quite possible that the tribes which had left for Japan and Burma might have originally belonged to the same race or related families. Moreover, by accepting this version as a likely probability, it will be comparatively easy to guess the reason concerning similarities in conceptions regarding the age of gods and divinity in either country.

**Ancient Home**

It is true that mythological descriptions cannot be accepted as genuine facts. Nevertheless, they are important, for they throw direct searching rays into the mist of antiquity. Unless due significance is attached to the mythology and to the belief that Mongolia is the ancient home of the Yamato race and of the non-Sakya Burmese, it is not possible to explain why the Burmese mythology has many tales analogous to the narratives in respect of the gods and goddesses as recorded in the mythology of Japan, and why Burma in the dim past was cultivating a national philosophy wherein the divine importance of the sun in guiding the relation between creation and creator was nearer to Japan's Shinto idealism and phallicism in sentiment. Incidentally, it may be added that with the introduction of Buddhism in both countries, philosophical and spiritual concepts developed quite independently, and yet certain rituals, such as spirit worship, praying at the graves of departed family members, remained common between them.

Apart from the mythological similarities, Burma and Japan unknown to each other have evulgated almost an identical style of dwellings. The only exception is that while the Burmese house is of wood only, the Japanese one is of wood and paper, but their constructional designs seem to express the similar notion of beauty in simplicity, permitting nature to play the role of the artist. A true Japanese house is built to tone down the ray of the sun, before it strikes against its walls.

**Technique of Building**

In the same manner, the Burmese house is designed to darken the piercing whitness of the sunbeam, so that a pleasing atmosphere, cool and soothing, will reign supreme within. Of course, in modern times as in Japan, so in Burma, the technique of house construction does not in most cases conform to the traditional pattern. However, in remote villages of Burma and Japan houses are still being built adhering to their past original modes.

In dress too, traces of similarities can be noticed. The Burmese Loongyi (skirt) and the Japanese kimono whether they are worn by males or females lay utmost stress in giving a display of color harmony. During the feudal period in Japan the kimono used to be worn by the Samurai and the garment of the Burmese nobility of the same age revealed numerous identical color combinations inlaid with various tissue designs and embroidery works.

Like the Samurai, the Burmese lord was extremely dress-conscious and he had the greatest fondness for silk dresses like his Japanese counterpart. In this connection it seems that the artistic effect of the Japanese hakama is more or less akin to the aesthetic import of the flowing tail of the Burmese Paso (long skirt).

**Difference in Food**

The striking difference, however exists in the food of either country. The Burmese edibles are quite dissimilar to that of Japan, because of the marked disparity in the climatic conditions. The Burmese dishes, except the staple food rice, are part Indian and part Chinese. Even then there are three or four courses of Burmese soup which in taste and in color come nearer to Japanese equivalents.

On the other hand, the Burmese people, like the Japanese, are extremely fond of flowers and they wish to have bunches of flowers all over their residences, although such arrangements do not scintillate with the attractive effects of Japanese kado. In ordinary life the Burman is a degree more hospitable than his Japanese brother and he is extremely fond of eating.

**Outstanding Similarity**

Perhaps the most outstanding similarity between the two peoples is seen in their respective sense of national prestige. A Burman wherever he may go he would always carry in his trunk a pair of Loongyi to feel sure that his Burmanism is constantly with him, just as a Japanese abroad will always have a few kimono with him to give himself up to the way of Japanese living after the close of his daily work.

All these similarities point out that both Burma and Japan possess more or less identical mentality and idealism. Despite the absence of historical records in Japan and in Burma pointing toward cultural intercourse and racial ties, it would not be utterly fantastic by looking at things as they are in either country, to infer that Japan's long connections with India and China played an indirect part in the flow of things Japanese by way of India and China into Central and part of Lower Burma, which two areas were then the nerve-centers of new cultural experiments, assimilating the essence of Buddhism, the fundamental basis of the growth of the Greater India civilization in Southeastern Asia.

## *Synopsis of* CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

### IZUMI-YA SOMEMONOTEN

(Izumi-ya Dyehouse)

1911

By MOKUTARO KINOSHITA

The scene is the interior of an old dyehouse, the Izumi-ya, in a small and solitary seaport town. As the curtain rises to the music of the Gidayu, four women are seen sitting near a large bronze charcoal brazier at the front of the shop, and talking—O-ken, aged 26, small-bodied, and smartly dressed in the prevailing local fashion; O-sai, aged 46, large and big-hearted, the mistress of a geisha house; O-tose, the wife of the proprietor, aged 52, thin and tall, a typical old-fashioned housewife of a town shopkeeper; and O-sono, her eldest daughter, meek and unsophisticated, with hair fixed in the hisashi[1] mode and a look in her eyes that seems to betray a hint of resentment.

It is New Year's night, a little after nine o'clock. Snow has been falling since noon, and the street outside is deserted. Within the house there is also a feeling of quiet. Now and then the sound of falling snow from an overburdened roof or tree is heard. On the earth floor of the shop, the hired worker, Matsujiro, is seen taking off a bundle of dyed silken strands from bamboo rods hung on the dye pot, which he arranges over his both hands, shuffles into order, and begins to count, one sheaf at a time.

O-ken has just finished singing one part of a song with her own samisen accompaniment, and O-sai, who has merely dropped in for a moment, rises at this opportunity to take her leave. As O-sono opens the sliding door, the night without is bright with snow.

**Son's Return Awaited**

O-sai having taken her departure cheerily, quiet again settles in the room, and the three resume their conversation in a subdued manner. They are waiting for Koichi, the eldest son of the house, who renounced his passionate love for O-ken, left his home, and went forth into a new world, but is expected, after many years, to return this evening.

Violently skeptical about life and society under the existing regime, he had determined to live the true life in accordance with the dictates of his conscience, and had joined the movement for social reform. It was he who, secretly entering a near-by mine, caused a riot among its workers. He was also involved in a serious affair which, at about this time, came as a shock to society. He is now a criminal at large with no hiding place left to him. But those who await his return are not fully aware of the true facts. Their hopes and anxiety are, therefore, to that extent great.

Tokubei, father of Koichi, having been sick abed, O-ken's elder brother, Seiyemon, has gone on his behalf to the mine where the riot occurred to look into Koichi's state of affairs; and a letter has arrived from him saying he would return this day and possibly bring Koichi home with him. O-tose has been somewhat uneasy about facing the situation alone and has, therefore, asked O-ken to come, and now awaits her son's return with beating heart.

Matsujiro presently finishes his work, and turning off the electric light over the earth floor, goes to the rear. O-sono also rises and goes off to the kitchen to perform some task. O-ken then begins to talk about O-sono's marriage proposals, linking the subject as she proceeds with the conversation, with her own affairs. She says that as one grows older, one gradually acquires a better understanding of worldly affairs and of the feelings and sentiments of others; that when she thinks about her younger days she realizes she was a fool; that both Madam and Koichi must think ill of her for having married someone

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[1] A low pompadour said to have been introduced by the actress Sadayakko Kawakami, in 1904. It became fashionable among Japanese middle school girls.

(Continued on Page 4)

Japan Times & Advertiser
EVENING EDITION

No. 15,375 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1942 第三種[illegible]可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

# TRUE AIMS OF JAPANESE PROCLAIMED TO BURMESE; BRITISHERS START RETREAT ON EAST MALAY COAST

## Moron, in Philippines, Taken After Hard Engagement

### TOJO MESSAGE HAILED

Domei

ON THE PHILIPPINE FRONT, January 21.—Steadily closing in on United States and Philippine troops cornered on the Bataan Peninsula, Japanese troops have completely occupied the strategic port town of Moron, on the western coast of the peninsula, after a fierce engagement lasting eight hours which ended in the hurried retreat of enemy forces further southward.

While hotly pursuing remnants of American and Philippine forces fleeing in mountainous terrain, Japanese units are pressing toward the southern end of the peninsula and now are advancing toward their next immediate objective, a strategic communications center linking the western coast of the Bataan Peninsula with an important city on Manila Bay.

Menaced by this new Japanese thrust which definitely cuts off their only available means of retreat eastward over the mountains to Manila Bay, the United States and Philippine troops are attempting to put up determined resistance against the unstoppable Japanese onslaught.

**Islands Jubilant**

Asahi Service

MANILA, January 22.—The gladdest day in the history of the Philippines dawned this morning when front-page headlines in all the leading papers published here, shrieked to the whole nation the announcement that Japan would give independence to this country. The news spread like wildfire, all the papers sold like hot cakes, and the whole nation is in a turmoil of turbulent joy.

Various movements for independence have occurred in the past, and there were not a few who realized that the independence of the country depended on its complete separation from the United States. Some of the leading spirits in the Philippines even advocated cooperation with the Japanese Forces as the surest means of securing the independence of the country.

The Americans, however, had the natives under iron control, and even forced them to fight against the Japanese, goading them on from behind, and even tying some of them to trees to prevent their escape.

Such being the case, there was not a single Filipino who imagined even in his wildest dreams that Japan would give independence to the country.

Even the leaders of the independence movements hoped, at best, merely for commercial and social liberty under the leadership of the Japanese. They did not expect political independence. Their joy is therefore all the greater at the announcement of Premier Tojo of Japan that complete independence would be given to the Philippines, provided the country was willing to cooperate with Japan in the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Forty years ago, at the time of the Spanish-American war, the Americans promised independence to the

(Continued on Page 2)

## MOLOTOV IS INVITED TO LONDON BY EDEN

### Will Continue Talks Started at Moscow With British Foreign Minister

### 9-POINT PROPOSAL GIVEN

### Wants Poland Re-established And Baltic States in Union—No Interest in Africa

Special to Tokyo Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, January 21.—Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov will shortly leave for London to further continue the talks recently held at Moscow between Premier Joseph Stalin and Anthony Eden, according to a report reaching here from London. Foreign Minister Anthony Eden is said to have requested the British Government to formally issue an invitation to Foreign Commissar Molotov to come to London, but the latter will not be able to go to England for two or three months because of the situation in the Soviet Union.

In the meanwhile, Foreign Minister Eden is reported to be negotiating with the Soviet Ambassador at London in regard to British-Soviet relations.

A Swedish newspaper reported that at the Moscow conference, Joseph Stalin proposed the following nine points to Anthony Eden, as reported from London:

1. The Soviet Union holds no concern regarding Turkey or Straits of Dardanelles and Bosphorus, beyond desiring the guarantee of free trade in the Black Sea.
2. The Soviet Union will decide the demarcation between Soviet territory and Rumania upon the basis of Bessarabia and Bukovina being restored to the Soviet.
3. The Soviet Union desires the reestablishment of Poland.
4. The three Baltic States will be included in the Soviet Union.
5. The Soviet Union desires the independence of Finland, but the boundary line will be changed according to the Finnish aid to Germany.
6. The Soviet Union demands of Britain a guarantee that Iran will not be used as a base for attacking the Soviet Union.
7. The Soviet Union has no concern about Africa.
8. The Soviet Union recognizes British control of the Mediterranean as Britain desires.
9. The Soviet Union will fully recognize the British policy that no country will be allowed to use North Africa or North France as bases for attacking England or British interest.

**Visit Seen Likely**

Domei

BERLIN, January 22.—Viacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, is likely to visit London within the next two or three months upon the invitation of Major Anthony R. Eden, British Foreign Secretary, according to a German News Agency report from Stockholm today.

**Invitation Reported**

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, JANUARY 21.—The London correspondent of the Dangens nyheter here claims to have obtained information about Premier Josef Stalin's program, allegedly containing nine points which was the basis of the negotiations between British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov recently at Moscow.

The correspondent claims that the British Government has invited the Foreign Commissar Molotov to London in order to continue the negotiations. This invitation has been handed to Foreign Commissar Molotov personally by Foreign Secretary Eden during his Moscow stay. However, Mr. Molotov is said to have declared that he had to postpone his visit by two or three months. In the meantime, the

(Continued on Page 2)

## Getting Ready For Final Dash

Having continued their relentless onward push down the Malay Peninsula for many days and nights, a unit of the Japanese super-mobile forces, stops for a breather, before again starting on their drive toward Singapore, the last British stronghold of imperialism in East Asia. (Censored by War Ministry)

## LAST SERVICES HELD FOR LATE BARON GOH

### Many Government Officials, Businessmen Throng Honganji Temple This Morning

Last rites for the late Baron Seinosuke Goh who died on January 19 were held at Honganji temple, Tsukiji, Tokyo, this morning from 10:30 to 11.30, attended by thousands of Government officials, businessmen and others.

Since the death of Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, Baron Goh was long the recognized leader of Japan's financial and economic fields. As the head of the Japan Economic League and numerous other public organizations he had guided the recent progress of the nation in economic and industrial fields. His death at this moment when the Empire requires the services of such a public spirited leader is deeply mourned by his friends and associates who thronged the huge Honganji temple this morning to pay their last respects to the spirit of Baron Seinosuke Goh.

**Studied in Germany**

Baron Goh was born in January 8, 1863, in Gifu Prefecture, to the house of a traditional village patriarch, Junzo Goh, who himself later became Finance Vice-Minister in Count (later Prince) Ito's Cabinet and was raised to the peerage with the distinction of a Baron. Young Goh went to Germany to further his studies, after he took up the study of law and economics at the Kyoto Doshisha University and the Tokyo Imperial University. In Germany, he attended the University of Heidelburg and Leipzig University and in addition took up international law, and was honored with a degree of Doctor of Philosophy, all of which took him about seven years including a trip to France. He returned to Japan in 1891.

Though born with the proverbial silver spoon in his mouth, young Goh had once the misfortune of being disowned by his father for his continued affairs with geisha girls. This took place when he was about 28, after he had returned from Germany, and to ease his misfortune, he was given

(Continued on Page 2)

## *Part of U.S. Internees At Zentsuji Will Shift To Dormitory in Kobe*

**American non-combatants, numbering 134, including seven women and children, will shortly be transferred to the dormitory of the Butterfield and Swire Company in Kitano-cho, Kobe, and also to the headquarters of the Seamen's Mission at Ito-cho, the same city, from their internment camp at Zentsuji, where they have been given quarters since they were brought to Japan in conjunction with American troops taken prisoners in the battle for Guam Island, reports Domei from Kobe. These non-combatants will be allowed to use the recreation ground for foreigners in Kobe. It is hoped, the news agency adds, that special consideration shown to them by the authorities will be an occasion for them to appreciate Japanese morals, which are based on "bushido," the warrior's way.**

## RETURN OF SOVIET ENVOY AFFIRMED BY SPOKESMAN

### Illness Said One Reason for Trip—No Official Report on Rio Conference

The spokesman of the Board of Information, Tomokazu Hori, at this morning's conference of foreign correspondents, confirmed the report that the Soviet Ambassador to Japan, Constantin Smetanin, is going back to the Soviet Union on a furlough.

Mr. Hori stated: "The reason for his return is partly due to his illness. We expect him to come back." At this junction, he was asked whether the Soviet Ambassador's stay in the Soviet Union was going to be long. "If he has to stay a long time," Mr. Hori answered, "the Soviet Union will send another Ambassador. However, that is a matter for the Soviet Government to decide."

Asked whether there was any question pending between Japan and the Soviet Union, the spokesman replied: "Only one—the fishery negotiation."

In regard to the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Hori indicated that he had "no official report like that published in the newspapers this morning."

One correspondent asked Mr. Hori if he had any comment to make on the report that any assembly of Indian people including religious festivals, has been prohibited in India by the British authorities, the excuse given by the British for this action being a precautionary measure in view of air raids. The correspondent further said that it has been said that the Indians are not satisfied with their present condition.

Mr. Hori stated that he had no definite information about the report that the Indians had been prohibited from assembling. In regard to the latter statement, he indicated that he can say this much, "the Indians are not satisfied with the present condition. As to unrest, I cannot say," he added.

In answer to a question when the Philippine Islands will be granted independence, Mr. Hori stated that he was in no position to say when.

## HOUSE COMMITTEES ACTIVE AT SESSIONS

### Both Branches of Diet Engaged in Checking Over Bills Submitted by State

In both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, various committees were active this morning in examining matters under their respective charge.

At 10 a.m. the Upper House committees on the revision of the North China Development Law, savings association law, army criminal law, ship protection law, and special veterinary law met to discuss the respective bills submitted for their examination.

In the House of Representatives, the Budget committee opened its plenary session at 10 a.m. and Hyogoro Sakurai, Sankuro Ogasawara, Yadanji Nakajima and Yusuke Tsurumi interpellated on the government policies. The sessions of the committees on the revision of the China affair bond law, the bill for the southern development bank law, the Bank of Japan law bill, the revision of the income tax law, the bill for subsidy for armament manufacturing enterprise, and the revision of the rice supply adjustment law, were also opened and each committee elected its chairman.

In the afternoon, the House of Representatives opened its plenary session at 1 p.m. and the bill for food supply control law and 14 other bills were submitted to the House. On the bill for food supply control law, Teiichi Nishikawa and Rikizo Hirano are scheduled to interpellate. The bill for important materials control law will be also questioned by Soichiro Kita and Kyujiro Okazaki, while the bill for national medical service law will be interpellated upon by Nobufusa Miyoshi and Shigeo Abe. These 15 bills are expected to be referred to respective committees for further study.

The House of Peers had no plenary session scheduled for the day.

## RADIO SCHOOL DECIDED

### Cabinet Takes Steps to Fill Demand For Operators

Out of necessity for improving the quality of radio operators and in view of an ever-increasing demand for them, an appropriation of ¥631,000 was decided upon at the Cabinet meeting held on January 12 for establishing a government-managed radio operation training school, according to Domei.

As a concrete step for the realization of the government plan, the Radio Telegraphy School now under the management of the Telegraphic Society will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Communications Ministry, it was decided as a result of the agreement reached between the Ministry and the Society Wednesday.

The school will invite new students numbering 1,400, for 1942, to be trained in the three departments of aviation, shipping and land services.

## *Inhuman Yankee Acts at Davao Revealed In Osaka Trading Company Chief's Letter*

A letter posted at Davao December 27 by Nosaburo Kaino, manager of the branch office of the Osaka Trading Company, was received at the head office of the same company in Osaka Wednesday. It revealed the inhuman acts of the Americans and the tragic incidents of 48 Japanese residents in Davao who fell victims to the brutal Yankees on December 20.

Mr. Kaino's letter reads as follows: "I hasten to inform you that we Japanese residents in Davao are interned in a concentration camp. According to the wartime international law, the enemy authorities should supply non-combatants with adequate provisions. Nevertheless, the American authorities have hitherto paid no regard to provisions, and consequently we have come to the gate of death from starvation.

"Therefore, we requested the American army to allow us to provide food for the residents of our company's employes. It is my greatest regret to inform you that 10 Japanese, including six employes of our company, were massacred, while engaged in providing foodstuffs, by the Yankees. I wish to express my deepest regret for the bereaved families of those employes.

"We cremated the remains of the dead and have placed their ashes with the residents of the company. When I reach home, I will tender my deepest apology for the disastrous event."

## Imperial Army Crushes Enemy Resistance On Peninsula

### MOULMEIN AIR RAIDED

**Domei**

**BANGKOK, January 22.—The British High Command in East Asia has admitted that British-Burmese forces defending the Thai-Burmese border have been compelled to retreat from their first line of defenses before smashing Japanese drives, according to a Rangoon radio report intercepted here today.**

**The radio disclosed that fierce fighting is raging at a point some 40 miles east of Moulmein, on the eastern coast of the Gulf of Martabam.**

**British Admit Retreat**

Domei

SAIGON, January 22.—Overwhelmed by powerful Japanese forces, British units on the east coast of Malaya yesterday were forced to retreat from first-line positions, the British East Asian High Command admitted in a communique issued today, the Arip news agency reports from Singapore.

Fierce fighting raged yesterday between British and Japanese forces in two sectors near Batu Pahat, on the western coast, at Bakri, approximately 18 miles northwest, and at Bt. Payong, 10 miles north, the communique said.

The communique added that Japanese planes bombed and strafed British positions from a low altitude and also carried out another bombing attack on Mersing.

**Army Bombers Active**

**Domei**

**UNDISCLOSED AIR BASE, January 22.—Mass formations of Japanese army bombers today carried out successful air raids on Moulmeim, in southern Burma, on the Gulf of Martaban.**

**The first air formation raided Moulmeim airfield where two warehouses were blasted and another set ablaze.**

**Meantime, other Japanese bombers attacked Moulmeim railway station and set fire to freight trains there with direct bomb hits.**

**Cooperating with land troops, a third air formation intercepted 20 enemy tanks on a road in southern Burma and wreaked havoc among the mechanized units.**

**All the Japanese air raiders returned safely to their bases.**

**Johore Seen Pro-Japanese**

In an interesting article in the Nichi-

(Continued on Page 2)

## NAZIS CHECK SOVIETS DESPITE BITTER COLD

### German Bombers in Operation Over British Waters Sink 6,000-Ton Merchant Ship

### MOTOR UNITS MAKE ATTACK

### Raid Carried Out by Britain's Air Force Causes No Casualties or Damages

Domei

BERLIN, January 22.—Despite bitter cold, German forces yesterday continued to repulse and counter-attack repeated Soviet attacks against German positions along the entire eastern front from the Crimea and the Donetz sector to Leningrad, the High Command announced today.

German fighter bombers, during reconnoitering operations over British waters, yesterday sank a 6,000-ton merchant vessel off the Scottish coast, as well as a coal lighter of 600 tons, the communique said.

An additional large merchant ship was said to have been damaged off the southwest coast of England.

Other German bombers scored direct hits on important military objectives on an island off the Shetland Islands, the communique said.

In North Africa, German and Italian tank units, with the cooperation of the air force, yesterday launched a surprise attack against British forces, which were driven back in headlong flight toward Agadabia, the communique stated.

British supply dumps on the Egyptians coast were said to have been set on fire by German bombers.

British aircraft were admitted to have raided residential districts in northwestern Germany. No casualties or damages were caused, however. Five British bombers were shot down, the communique said.

The British air force, lost 36 airplanes during the period from January 11 to 20, while 16 German aircraft were lost in the fight against Britain during the same period, the communique said.

**Motor Units Active**

Domei

ROME, January 22.—Fighting in the Cyrenaica sector flared-up again yesterday when Italian and German motorized and armored divisions, supported by the air force, initiated an attack against British units concentrated there, the Italian High Command announced today.

Closely co-ordinating their attack with the ground forces, air units repeatedly bombed retreating enemy troops, artillery emplacements and supply centers, the communique said.

It was also disclosed that British planes yesterday raided Tripoli, in Libya, causing no serious damage.

**British Fleeing**

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 22.—German and Italian motorized and panzer units in a surprise attack drove back the British forces, lined up in front of their positions in North Africa, and the enemy is fleeing toward Jedabia, according to an official announcement of the German High Command. This report was admitted by the British Headquarters at Cairo stating that the German-Italian attack was carried forward by three "powerful" columns before which the British troops had to retreat.

**Take Care Egypt Interests**

Domei

BERLIN, January 22.—Following the recent severance of diplomatic relations between Vichy and Egypt, Turkey will take care of all Egyptian interests in occupied France, the German News Agency reported from Ankara today.

## *Indian Prince With 1,000 Fighting Men Surrenders to Nippon Units in Borneo*

Without firing a single shot, 1,000 troops under the command of an Indian Prince surrendered to the Japanese recently when the Imperial Forces landed on British Borneo, the correspondent of a local paper reported yesterday from Sarawak. According to this report, the Indian Prince, who was captain of the Kuching garrison, took this action out of animosity against Great Britain.

The Indian Prince, the dispatch adds, was educated in England when young and later in the Indian military academy. He was transferred to Kuching, the capital of Sarawak from Singapore the year before last. A note given the reporter by the Prince, for release in the paper, runs as follows:

"On graduation from the military academy I joined a regiment in India. Since that time I have not been able to suppress my animosity against Britain, for I have known well that Great Britain is the only country in the world which impedes Indian independence. With my arrival in Borneo my hatred mounted more than ever."

The reasons for his hatred and animosity against Great Britain, itemized in his note, are:

1. Indian young men, however, spirited and intelligent, have rarely an opportunity of becoming commissioned officers. Almost all the important positions in the army are monopolized by Britishers.

2. It is doubtful whether Great Britain is fighting for the cause of world peace, when we consider the

(Continued on Page 2)

## Freedom From British Yoke Promised to All People

### COOPERATION SOUGHT

Domei

SOMEWHERE ON THE BURMA FRONT, January 22.—A proclamation to the 15,000,000 Burmese, stating the aim of the Japanese advance into Burma, was issued today by the commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Burma.

The proclamation was broadcast throughout Burma in the Burmese and Indian languages, while copies were scattered among the Burmese populace by planes or posted at suitable spots by Japanese land forces in occupied territory.

**To Free Burma**

The proclamation, which made a very deep impression on the Burmese, in gist is as follows:

"The Burmese populace should rise and co-operate with Japan, for Japan's armed forces have advanced into Burma to free the Burmese from the fetters of a century-old British imperialism. Britain has for long, ruthlessly exploited the Burmese people. If Burma co-operates with Japan, Burma will realize its age-long desire for independence.

"Since the Burmese people are also of Asiatic race, and are devout Buddhists as are the Japanese, it is only natural that every Burmese should co-operate with us, each in his respective position. The Japanese army will protect and aid any Burmese who will work together with the Japanese.

"On the other hand, those who oppose or obstruct the operations of the Japanese army will be strictly dealt with. Burmese who resist the Japanese will be looked upon as an enemy of East Asia and will be committing acts betraying East Asia.

"The magnanimity of the Japanese armed forces will be extended to even those who in the past have been connected with British forces or the Chungking regime, in the event they renounce their past affiliations and co-operate with the Japanese.

"The war for emancipation of East Asiatic people from Anglo-American domination has begun. Brothers of the South, do not be misled by malicious propaganda and act rashly or blindly. Awake to the fact that the Burmese are of East Asiatic origin. Now is the time for you to rise for your country. The Japanese army will march with you to victory."

**Close Relations Affirmed**

The advance of the Imperial forces into Burma was made not to annoy the Burmese but to liberate the whole country from British exploitation and help the nation to realize its independence. This was stressed Thursday morning in a statement issued by the commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Burma.

The statement was announced at 11 a.m., Thursday, at the headquarters of the Imperial forces. Immediately the Burmese and Indian versions of the statement were broadcast over the entire nation. At the same time many circulars carrying the statement in the two languages were dropped from the Army planes or pasted in all occupied areas in Burma.

The text of the statement reads:

"This is addressed to all of the 15,000,000 Burmese population to whom we Japanese feel closely related. You must have understood clearly through the Japanese Government's proclamation on January 21 the true significance of the proposed establishment of a New Order in East Asia and the high hopes we Japanese have of your nation.

"We repeat here the objective of the Imperial Forces' advance into Burma has been made to drive out the 100 years exploitation and tyranny of

(Continued on Page 2)

# 6 EUROPEAN NATIONS STILL REFUSING WAR

## Sweden, Eire, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Turkey Remaining Neutral

Among the European nations there are left only the following which are not directly involved in the war or are not themselves partaking of warlike operations:

Sweden, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Turkey. Among these nations Sweden is situated within Germany's sphere of interest and can maintain its neutrality only by peacefully co-operating with Germany.

Switzerland is completely surrounded by the Axis powers and economically totally dependent on them. Spain, due to brotherhood in arms with Germany and Italy in her Civil War and due to her tendency to share in the Fascist and National Socialist ideals, maintains the most cordial relations with the Axis powers.

Portugal, despite her strong dependency on Britain until lately, has maintained the most cordial relations with the Axis powers as she is likewise largely dependent on the Continental powers due to her geo-political position.

Of the countries not partaking in warlike operations the two remaining countries, Ireland and Turkey, play an outstanding role. Both these countries demonstrate how they manage to stay aloof from the war despite the strong economic and diplomatic pressure exerted on them.

They show how it is possible to refrain from becoming involved in a war and the causes and arguments of which one has not the slightest thing to do with for the time being—a war which one only interferes with when the sovereignty of one's country appears to be threatened.

**Favorite Ground**

Turkey has always been a favorite battle ground for British diplomacy. When the last remnants of British imperialism withdrew from the capitals of Southeast Europe, they did so with the greatest dramatical efforts, leaving forgotten bombs which went off every now and then and infernal machines exploding at the wrong moment.

The occupation of Syria by the British has somewhat delayed the decision in the Near East though it by no means neutralized it. Turkey lies on the overland route from Europe to Egypt. For the British, however, Turkey is only a guarantor for one of the most important thoroughfares to Soviet Russia, when it takes up the attitude of a well-wishing observer.

In order to maintain this friendship which by no means need be of a sentimental nature, Britain has gone many a long way, though not always with success. Turkey's policy though having shown a certain amount of indecision at times, may be considered realistic on the whole. Therefore it may be safely assumed that Turkey will eventually find the way to assume that position which she deserves due to her dominant location in the gateway to the Mediterranean.

The position Turkey takes with relation to the power of Britain in the Near East is taken by Eire in the Atlantic. Ireland is geo-politically in a most important position controlling the Western shipping lanes to the British Isles.

**Coastline Not Safeguarded**

Britain's western coastline is not safeguarded and her supply routes are not secure without Ireland's ports and bases. If Eire has up to the present day managed to stay away from the European conflict, she has not done so because she has any particular liking for the Axis, but because she remembers the former treatment meted out to her at the hands of Britain, and because Eire knows that the problems and causes of Britain's War are no concern of hers and because she feels that she acts right in not wanting to get involved in an affair with which she has nothing to do and the outcome of which she must regard with suspicion.

Ever since the commencement of the present war Britain has not spared threats, promises and pleadings to draw Eire into this war of hers. Eire has remained firm in her position, and if it has happened during the course of the war that at times individual leaders of that country expressed sympathy for Britain, they have always done so pointing out that Britain's fate was her own doing, and that Britain could not expect any aid from Ireland.

How unerringly Eire clung to her standpoint is clearly shown by the fact that despite most impressive threats from the United States she would rather relinquish the supplies she was getting from that source than give up her integrity and independence.

Dublin now has to strain all her efforts to the utmost degree after bases have been established in Ulster from which point Britain redoubles her efforts in drawing Eire into the conflict. (Transocean).

## *Indian Prince Gives Up To Japanese in Borneo*

(Continued From Page 1)

situation such countries as India, Iran and Iraq are facing. The British rule has thrown all of them into a sad plight.

3. Although Britishers say that Japan and Germany are conquering powerless countries, Indians' cry for independence only results in the burning of our villages by the cruel Britishers.

4. Great Britain's discrimination against the colored people is obvious. For instance, an Indian soldier receives only eight rupees as salary, while a British soldier is given 120 rupees.

The Indian Prince in defiance of the command issued by the Singapore Headquarters to fight to the last for the defense of Borneo, surrendered to the Japanese out of his desire and that of his troops to fight against Great Britain, his note further stated.

# JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, January 23

**YOMIURI—Unfortunate Decision at Rio Conference**
**ASAHI—Trend of American Conference; War Extends to Burma**
**NICHI NICHI—New Battlefields Open in Burma; Unified Southern Economic Organ**
**HOCHI—New Stage in National Finance**

## Unfortunate Decision at Rio Conference

**YOMIURI**

The Rio de Janeiro Conference of Foreign Ministers has at last voted for the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis. Although Chile and Argentina consented only on condition that final approval must come from their respective congresses, the fact remains that the decision was unanimous. However, we do not think that all the South American countries were permitted to speak their minds. In other words, American financial and commercial domination of South America forced Argentina and the other two or three anti-United States countries to vote for the severance of diplomatic relations.

President Roosevelt, in campaigning for his third term, misled the American public into thinking that he was absolutely against embroilment in the war. However, once the final ballot was cast, he executed an about-face in his policies and raised the cry, "Down with Hitlerism". Since then, his actions such as the occupation of Iceland and Greenland, among other things, make quite clear where his sympathies lay. America's object in the Rio Conference ostensibly is in the preclusion of Axis bases in South America and to assure itself that Axis propaganda will not influence its southern neighbors. However, in view of its insistence on severing diplomatic relations, it is clear as day that the next item on the program is to demand a wholesale declaration of war against the Axis countries.

That Germany and Italy have no territorial interest in South America is plain. They are fully occupied in creating a new order in Europe and have no time left for South America. With regard to Japanese ambitions in South America, past history and geographical positions prove conclusively that Japan, beyond continuing friendly diplomatic and commercial relations, has no other interest. Under these circumstances, it is plain that South America has nothing to fear from the Axis. Its real enemy is the United States. Already under American financial domination and quivering under its threats, it is only a matter of time before America will attempt to use the South American countries as a buffer in meeting the Axis thrust. It is in this respect that we regret very much the unfortunate decision made by the Rio conference to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis countries. However, there is a ray of hope that South America can be saved from the machinations of the United States. Argentina and Chile, in spite of all the threats made by America, have only made the decision subject to the approval of their peoples. It is a matter of life and death for the countries of South America to take advantage of this loophole and wriggle out of the clutches of the United States.

## Trend of American Conference

**ASAHI**

The Foreign Ministers Conference of 21 countries of the American continents being held in Rio de Janeiro since January 15 is reported to have been continuing negotiations concerning the adoption of a four-point joint declaration including a plan for the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis nations which has been submitted by Mexico, Uruguay and others. According to a report, at an informal meeting held on January 21 among the representatives of the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Chile, the latter two nations, who have been the greatest opponents of the plan for diplomatic severance, are said to have agreed to the plan with certain conditions.

In his opening address on the first day of the conference, United States delegate Sumner Welles is said to have declared to the effect that South American countries should use their own discretion in coping with the future situation. While making such a fair statement on the one hand, the United States has been making desperate efforts in order to lead the conference to its wishes. For this purpose, utilizing abundant weapons and economic power to the fullest extent, it has offered baits such as the supply of war materials, extension of credits, purchase of products of various countries and others.

As the result, the several statements issued by the Imperial Government to the South American countries declaring our fair, just attitude toward them, has failed to affect the situation.

Since the passage of the plan for severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis nations is a key issue which may likely decide the success or failure of the conference, the United States has made desperate maneuvers. While the United States Ambassador in Argentina is reported to have tried desperately to convince the president of that country, Sumner Welles at the conference has held individual consultation with delegates of various countries. The four-power conference on January 21 when an agreement of views is said to have been reached among them concerning the passage of the joint declaration was one of the last efforts the United States has been exerting in this connection.

Although the joint declaration in question is believed to have been discussed at the general meeting on January 22, the general scheme for its passage had been mapped up by the United States. In its passage, if Argentina, Chile and some others make some reservations, it should be regarded as the only decision to be made by free judgment in the current conference. It should also be regarded as a heavy blow to the United States prestige which has tried to conclude the conference successfully.

## War Extends to Burma

While the American and British remnants are on the verge of collapse in the Philippines and Malaya, the Imperial Forces have now extended their operations to Burma.

According to the announcements by the Imperial Headquarters and reports from the spot, the Imperial Army units, closing the Thai-Burma border, launched an advance to southern Burma. While the land forces occupied Tavoy and other key points, the air force heavily bombed Moulmein and Rangoon, destroying and causing heavy damages to the enemy military establishments and railways there. Coupled with the recent occupation of the air base in Victoria Point, the capture of the air base in Tavoy will allow our forces to carry out operations freely to Bay of Bengal and various points in Burma. In view of the military significance of the Japanese advance, a military agreement has been concluded between the British and Chungking Governments. The agreement, however, has exposed its weakness and there are even signs of discord between them of late!

Since Burma forms a direct defense wall for India, the British have relied on it militarily, politically and economically together with the Malay Peninsula with Singapore as its center. With a good portion of Malaya falling into the Japanese hands, the fate of Singapore is now hanging in the balance. How the British are bewildered in Burma is shown in the recent arrest of the Burmese Premier, U. Saw, on his way home from England.

## New Battlefields Open in Burma

**NICHI NICHI**

A unit of the Imperial forces has finally launched its advance into Burma. While Premier Winston Churchill has been stubbornly refusing a report on the war situation in the British Parliament, the War of Greater East Asia has been making fresh developments.

As it is well known, Burma has been utilized by Britain as the only remaining supply route to Chungking. For this reason alone, Japan should have driven away enemy influences from Burma for the settlement of the China affair. Now that Japan is fully determined to establish lasting peace in Greater East Asia with an epoch-making ideal heretofore unknown in the annals of human history, it is more than proper to wipe out enemy influences from that country as early as possible.

The crack units of the Imperial forces advancing into Burma have already taken possession of Tavoy, a key strategic point in southern Burma. It will not be before long they will carry Moulmein and penetrate into Rangoon. Together with a swift southward onslaught being carried on by the Imperial forces, it will allow our forces to have complete command of the Indian Ocean and isolate Australia from the rest of the world. Thus, the British Empire is now rapidly heading toward its collapse. In this sense, operations in Burma are extremely significant together with the operations in Malaya.

The Japanese advance in Burma means, on one hand, the liberation of Burma and the Burmese people from the fetters of the British. The enemy of the Imperial forces in Burma is the British influence in Burma and is not the people of Burma. For the past 60 years, the people of Burma, too, have constantly cried for the independence of their country from the British yoke. This movement has become quite open during the last few years.

If the people of Burma understand the true intentions of the Empire and cooperate with us as a partner for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, as declared by Premier Hideki Tojo at the Diet in his administrative address, the Empire will undoubtedly allow them the honor of independence. The Japanese advance into Burma has been playing an important role both politically and for the emancipation of Greater East Asia.

## Unified Southern Economic Organ

With the question pertaining to economic construction measures in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere having been taken up at the Diet, Count Hideo Kodama and Tadahiko Okada, representative interpellators respectively of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, questioned the Premier concerning the above matter.

Not only is the question a serious one, but as it involves multiple questions in the areas where military operations are still being carried on. It was rather natural that we could not hear detailed explanations by the Premier. What the people desire earnestly is the establishment of a firm defense economic sphere.

No one in this country entertains hasty optimism as the result of the brilliant military victories in the vast front there. As there are numbers of questions for the establishment of a powerful economic sphere, the various Government Ministries, departments, bureaus and private organs should not display their sectionalism as such will hinder the unification of our national policy and make less efficient the execution of construction work. As the peoples are racially heterogeneous and their economic relations are varied, a powerful unified organ must be established in this country for their guidance.

Although there are questions that require speedy individual settlement, a powerful organ which has permanent aim must be established at the same time.

## New Stage in National Finance

**HOCHI**

The chief objective of the Government's financial policy toward the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere lies in establishment of the economic sphere for security of national defense of that region with Japan as the center, as pointed out by the Premier in his Diet speech. In this sense it goes without saying that the financial policy aims at materialization of the principles "Co-existence and co-prosperity of various races in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. However, this does not mean mere economic self-sufficiency and economic prosperity in that region. In carrying out this policy, weight must be placed on the security of national defense. At the same time, it can be said that Japan is chiefly responsible for security of national defenses of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Therefore, it is natural that, Japan must proceed with achievement of national defense in order to strengthen and perfect national defense of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity. In this sense it is recalled that, without strong root a big tree cannot exist.

The Government has submitted to the present Diet session the national budget amounting to ¥8,698,000,000 for the next fiscal year. As for the special military expenditures necessary for achievement of the Great East Asia war, the Government will submit it to the Diet session shortly in the form of a supplementary budget. The sum of the special military expenditures is not divulged as yet. Judging from the prevailing circumstances it is not difficult to imagine that it will reach a huge amount. The grand total of the special military expenditures for the current fiscal year reached the level of ¥11,480,000,000.

In conclusion the paper emphasizes the need of taking adequate and effective measures for stabilization of the currencies in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

# BURMESE PROMISED ESCAPE FROM YOKE

(Continued From Page 1)

Britishers from the land of Burma and assist in the realization of the long cherished desire of the Burmese to come out as an independent state, thus contributing to the permanent security and order in East Asia and incidentally to world's peace.

"You, Burmese, are very much like us, Japanese, in your belonging to the East and your firm faith in Buddhism. This is to say that you are almost duty-bound to assist in the effective operation of the Japanese Forces being made, as was said before, for the liberation of the Burmese. The Japanese Forces, on their side, have no enmity toward any of the Burmese who are willing to cooperate with us. We are arranging that such Burmese shall be given full protection and helped in all possible ways toward the attainment of their national cause.

"If, however, any Burmese should dare to obstruct the operations of the Imperial forces, he will be punished strictly. Such an element will be regarded as traitor to the Asiatic cause. On the other hand, even those who have so far been in the service of the British Army and compelled to uphold the cause of Britain and Chungking, will be welcomed by us if only they have awakened to their folly and daringly cut off all past connections. These will be also duly treated as our friends.

"The campaign for liberating all Asiatic races has now been started. You should fully understand the significance of the cause and join us courageously without being influenced by sinister rumors spread by enemy countries against our righteous cause. The time has come for all Burmese patriots to join hands with us to give honor to the many Burmese fallen in their national cause. We are ready to march with you toward our sure final victory."

**Freedom Ardently Sought**

Burmese are ardently seeking independence and these movements have cropped up often since they were placed under the control of Great Britain, it was reported by Yomiuri. Thursday when the proclamation was issued by the supreme commander of the Imperial armed force operating in Burma to the effect that the Japanese Forces marched into their land to emancipate the Burmese from shackles of Great Britain.

Quoting a source well-posted on Burma, whose name remains undisclosed, the paper states:

"The territory covers an area that is double that of British Isles—an area equaling Japan Proper and Chosen combined. As a result of the three British-Burmese wars, traceable as early as 190 years ago, Burma became an important British advance post for exploitation in East Asia. With the outbreak of China affair, the territory has come to be utilized for aiding Chiang regime through the noted Burma Route."

Referring to the topographical and other features as well as tribes inhabiting there, the paper continues, Burma is seperated from India by mountains as high as 12,000 feet and has a population of 16,000,000 of which pure-blood Burmese are 10,000,000, Indians 1,200,000, Chinese 300,000 and other tribes. Though the country once belonged to India, wide differences are seen between Indians and Burmese in thier religions, languages, social manners and customs. Differences are also noticeable in the distribution of animals and plants.

As one of the most remarkable characteristics of the Burmese people, the paper points out that Buddhism pervades every corner of the country, saying, the country may be called a country of priests and even a pauper has his house equipped with a gorgeous Buddhist altar—indicative of the fact that the country is a thorough-going Buddhist country.

According to the paper, the annual output of rice amounts to 49,000,000 koku and petroleum produced there reaches an enormous amount, both of which are mostly exported to India. The land is rich in other mineral products such as lead, tungsten, antimony, tin and silver, in addition to agricultural products of cotton, gum and teak lumber.

With reference to the British defense strength in Burma, Great Britain, in view of the stratagical importance of Rangoon, the capital of Burma, regards the place as a center of the defense of Burma where approximately 37,000 troops chiefly made up of Indian soldiers are stationed.

Lastly, in Burma, independence movements crop out often among enlightened Burmese—students and priests leading the van and clashes frequently happen between Burmese soldiers and British commanders. Even an ex-premier is now in jail for his independence movement, concluded the paper, adding that the Japanese supreme commander's proclamation is proving most welcome to Burmese who are struggling for independence.

## *Moron Is Captured After Hard Fight*

(Continued From Page 1)

Filipinos if they joined the Americans against the Spaniards.

After the war, however, the Americans forgot all about their promise, and far from being an independent people, the Filipinos became an oppressed race. For three years after the Spanish-American war the natives used to rise against their American oppressors, but never succeeded in winning against their powerful task-masters.

Today, all the Filipinos are struck mute at the large-heartedness of the Japanese Government. For so many years they have been used to the double-crossing methods of the Americans that they do not know how to express their gratitude at this unexpected windfall.

"Thanks to the Japanese Forces," said a prominent Filipino leader, "we have won our freedom at last."

The ordinary natives, too, are glad of the timely arrival of the Japanese soldiers.

"Why, look," they say, pointing to the sun-burnt complexions of the soldiers, "their color is the same as ours."

With the willing cooperation of the people, the Japanese have already gained the first step in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

**Rail Traffic Resumed**

Domei

ON THE PHILIPPINE FRONT, January 21.—Railway service was resumed yesterday between Demartis and Tarlac in central Luzon, following completion of repair work on damaged tracks and bridges.

It is expected that railway service between Manila and San Fernando also will be resumed in the near future.

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## *Molotov Is Invited To London by Eden*

(Continued From Page 1)

negotiations are being continued in London between Foreign Secretary Eden and Soviet Ambassador Ivon Maisky.

In these nine points, Premier Stalin allegedly declared that Soviet Russia, with regard to its relations with Turkey, was solely interested in the guarantee of free passage through the Dardanelles for the Soviet merchant marine. He, moreover, is reported to have demanded Bessarabia and the Bucovina as well as the three Baltic States. Premier Stalin also expressed the wish that he was in favor of the re-establishment of a strong Poland and of drawing up new frontiers with Finland in accordance with Finland's present attitude of rendering military assistance to Germany.

The remaining points of Premier Stalin's program seem to create the impression that Soviet Russia and Great Britain have concluded a far-reaching agreement between themselves.

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## *Last Services Held For Late Baron Goh*

(Continued From Page 1)

¥21,000 which he spent in no time. It was said that all told he squandered in this manner about ¥200,000.

There was no doubt that he was dissatisfied with everything—with his family, with the country, and with the world for that matter. And out of spite he had the temerity to advise Premier Ito to the following effect, which has been preserved as a matter of record:

"In order to make Japan prosperous you must set up an economic structure. To do this, you must set down a fundamental principle. In establishing the fundamental principle you must make a complete investigation of agricultural, industrial and commercial conditions."

**Starts Life Anew**

It was perhaps Count Ito, who had prevailed upon the happy-go-lucky Goh to turn over a new leaf—probably through his father's influence and possibly through that of his future wife who, though leading a life in gay districts, was known to have been a Vascount's daughter—that he did wake up. Never from that day on, it was said, did he cross the threshold of a geisha house for pleasure throughout his long, successful business career.

The first job he tackled was the reorganization of the Japan Transportation Company. The job was a man sized one as the concern was in a rather complicated condition. However, he was able to straighten it out due to his business acumen and integrity. He had taken a right step, as from this time on his name leaped into prominence in business and industrial circles. Later, in 1910, to be exact, he succeeded to the title by an Imperial decree, as he had been reconciled with his family and his elder brother, who had become the heir, renounced it due to illness. In the following year, he was elected to the presidency of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, which post he continued to hold for 13 years. In the meantime, through his connections with the Exchange and at the instance of the late Baron Shibusawa and Buhei Nakano, he was made the managing-director of the Imperial Commercial Bank. He had gone through three financial panics—the first one, that of 1914, immediately following the outbreak of the World War; the second coming after the close of the War; and the third, following the Kwanto earthquake and fire—and he survived them all.

**Held Many Offices**

At the time of his death, Baron Goh held many prominent offices including the presidency of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the presidency of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the presidency of the Tokyo Electric Co., and of the Showa Fertilizer Co., the presidency of the Nihon Dentai Life Insurance Co., and was counselor of the Chunichi Industrial Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Kokusai Tarnsportation Co., the Oriental Hemp-Fiber Spinning Co., the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Works, and adviser to the Tokyo Stock Exchange, representative member of the Nippon Lead-Pipe Co., managing director of the Nippon Industrial Club, president of the Japan-Manchoukuo Industrial Association, president of the National Manufacturers Associations' Federation, president of the Japan Economic Federation, member of the Rice Control Committee, and other organizations.

He held a seat in the House of Peers, and was the recipient of the junior grade of second class Court rank and a medal of the Second Order of Merit. He was the highest tax-payer in Tokyo Prefecture.

## Social & General

The following officers were elected at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Indian Silk Merchants Association which met in the Association Hall, Kobe, on January 20, Mr. S. Manghanmal, president; Mr. K. M. Polishwala, vice-president; Mr. Yusuf A. Dama, Honorary Secretary; and Mr. B. J. Shoroff, treasurer.

The Yokohama branch of the Indian National Association has announced that Monday, January 26, will be observed as a holiday for all Indian Nationals. A special ceremony will be held at the premises of the India Club, 24 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, at 11 a.m.

## *Resistance in Malaya Crushed by Japanese*

(Continued From Page 1)

Nichi this morning it was revealed that Johore, the most southerly State in the Malay Peninsula, was entirely pro-Japanese, all the Malays, including the Sultan, being on such intimate terms with the Japanese residents there that absolute trust exists between them, and it augurs well for the future of Japanese expansion in this region.

Johore Bharu is the State capital, says the paper, and it is 18 miles from Singapore. It is a neat, little town of 25,000 inhabitants, and is the center of Mohammedanism in Johore. The Sultan's palace and the Johore Mosque are the two wonders of the State, and the mosque, especially, is the most beautiful in the whole of the Malay Peninsula.

Johore produces one-fourth of all the rubber in the peninsula, and Japanese expansion in the south may be said to have begun here. There are several Japanese rubber estates in the country, the chief of them being the Showa Gomu, the Toh Taku, the Nettai Sangyo, the Sango Koshi, and the Nanyo Gomu. Formerly, there were 5,000 Japanese in the State, but at present there are less than 700, about 100 of them being in the capital.

The Sultan of Johore is an interesting personality. Sultan Ibrahim of Johore visited Japan in 1934, and was presented with the First Order of the Rising Sun. The Sultan treasures this medal the most among all his decorations.

In the administration of his State he is assisted by a British Privy Councillor, to whom, however, the Sultan seldom listens, for he is practically independent, being probably the richest man in the world in the amount of actual cash that he possesses. His wealth comes mostly from the taxation of rubber exports.

Although the Sultan is 68 years old his heart is still young. Last year, when he was in London, he met a 27 year old Rumanian beauty inside an air-raid shelter during a visit from German bombers. Sultan Ibrahim promptly fell in love with this beauty and brought her back to his palace, where according to popular rumor, preparations are going on for a proper wedding.

The Sultan is also in love with Japan and things Japanese. He is very kind to all the Japanese residents in the country, and even once sent his soldiers to guard them during a fierce anti-Japanese boycott on the part of the Chinese.

Sultan Ibrahim likes to drive his own car himself, and it is his habit to drive ahead of any car driven by an Englishman whenever he can find one, and slackening his speed, he would obstruct the progress of the other car. But whenever he passes a Japanese house, or Japanese pedestrians, he leans out of his car and waves his hand to them.

Under the rule of this eccentrically pro-Japanese Sultan it is not surprising that all the Malays in Johore should be pro-Japanese too. The presence of the Japanese Forces in Johore is therefore not a cause of trepidation to the Malays, but rather a guarantee of their future security and happiness.

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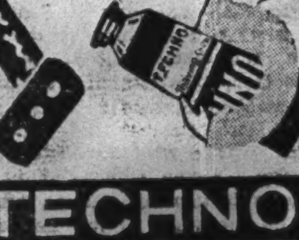

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